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**TODAY IN Arab news**

**New lubricant plants**  
Two lubricant plants, with an annual capacity of one million barrels each, will be set up in Jubail and Yanbu, according to Mahmoud Sultan, a member of the Petroleum Petroleum Company board of directors. — Page 2

**Low crime rate**  
The Kingdom enjoys great security and stability under a leadership which has dedicated itself to the service of Islam and Muslims everywhere in the world. Recent security statistics have recorded a low rate of crime as compared to other parts of the world. — Page 3

**Cambodia stakes claim**  
The pro-Hanoi Cambodian government seeks the seat at the forthcoming summit of the nonaligned summit to be held in New Delhi and says that Prince Norodom Sihanouk is a traitor. — Page 6

**European economy**  
Western Europe saw the new year this weekend in a spirit of economic and political gloom, if not doom, with little hope that recession can be overcome in the next 12 months. — Page 10

**Impressive bowl victories**  
The New Year's Day Bowl Games saw Penn State, Nebraska and Southern Methodist all keep in the fray for College Football's National title with impressive victories. — Page 13

**U.S. Congress to meet**  
The 98th Congress of the United States convenes today. — Page 16

## Pullout parleys today Beirut, Tel Aviv aim for accord on agenda

BEIRUT, Jan. 2 (AP) — Lebanese, American and Israeli negotiators met for the third time Monday to try to establish an agenda for negotiations aimed at evacuating foreign troops from Lebanon.

In preparation for Monday's round of talks, in Khaleh, south of Beirut, Lebanese President Amin Gemayel held consultations Sunday with Prime Minister Shafiq Wazzan, Foreign Minister Elie Salem and the 35-member Lebanese delegation.

Lebanese national radio announced that Beirut was "convinced" that the United States would concentrate its efforts on the issue of Israeli demands for the normalization of relations with Lebanon.

The talks were currently jammed because of disagreements between the Israeli and Lebanese delegations over the priority of the issues to be discussed at the negotiations.

Although a joint communiqué issued at the end of the second round of talks last Thursday.

## Right words elude -- Israel

TEL AVIV, Jan. 2 (AP) — Prime Minister Menahem Begin's cabinet Sunday reviewed the first week of Israel-Lebanon talks, which have yet to settle on an agenda, and a senior Israeli official said that "the problem of finding the right words remains."

The talks were to reconvene Monday in the south Beirut suburb of Khaleh. Israel wants the normalization of relations with Lebanon to top the agenda, but Lebanon prefers to focus on the withdrawal of Israeli troops from its territory.

The official, who requested anonymity, told reporters, "Israel would not stick to the word 'normalization,' but wants to keep its content." He said the atmosphere of the talks was "very good," noting that there was agreement on a range of issues. The declined to say what those issues were.

"But the problem of finding the right words remains. That is the source of the problems with the agenda," he said and added that the United States as a direct participant in the talks has "a vital role to play in encouraging Lebanon to go forward." Making reference to the Israel-Egypt peace treaty, signed in 1979, the official said, Lebanon needs U.S. backing to enlarge the circle of Mideast peace.

## Tehran expels two Australia envoys

NICOSIA, Jan. 2 (AP) — Iran has expelled two members of the Australian Embassy staff for "humiliating and insulting" two Muslim women seeking visas. Tehran radio reported Saturday.

The radio quoted an Iranian Foreign Ministry spokesman as saying the two diplomats, whose names were not given, had asked the women for photographs showing them without the traditional hejab (head-dress).

Iran's law requires Muslim women past childhood to wear the hejab which should cover their hair and wholly or partly hide their faces.

The two diplomats were declared persona non grata and expelled from the country, the radio added.

## Queen tells Andrew to cool off cooing

LONDON, Jan. 2 (AP) — Queen Elizabeth II has told her second son Prince Andrew to "cool his romance" with American actress, Koo Stark, the *Sunday People* reported.

The story appeared as the couple were hundreds of miles (kilometers) apart. The 22-year-old prince with other members of the royal family at Sandringham, their mansion in Norfolk, and Miss Stark, 26, in the Swiss ski resort of St. Moritz.

Quoting "friends in the royal circle," the weekly tabloid said Andrew's "amorous cooing" have not amused the queen and her husband Prince Philip, who have told their son to keep the affair quiet and away from the royal family and Buckingham Palace.

"The publicity surrounding his romance with the soft porn starlet has put an unbearable strain on everyone," the report said.

"The queen's stern warning also seems to rule out any repetition of Koo's dead-of-night cooing and goings at Buckingham Palace," it added.

The affair hit the headlines in October when the queen's second son, with a reputation as the royal family's Romeo, went on vacation with Miss Stark in the Caribbean.



Prince Andrew after returning from the Falklands, where he served as a naval helicopter pilot in the war with Argentina. As a result, pictures of the actress in revealing model poses and scenes from blue movies were widely publicized.

day at the northern Israeli town of Kiryat Shemona spoke of "rapprochement" between the two nations' positions, the differences appeared no smaller a day before the third round of negotiations.

Israel is pushing for de facto normalization of relations, notably the opening of the border and diplomatic missions in the two countries, but has dropped its demand that the word normalization be applied to the agreements.

Lebanese leaders reject the term normalization out of fear that relations with the rest of the Arab world would be threatened. Lebanese radio Sunday reiterated the Lebanese agenda priorities — the establishment of a calendar for the withdrawal of Israeli forces, a security agreement based on the Israeli-Lebanese armistice, and discussion of future relations. But Israel holds opposite priorities, and rejects the validity of the 1949 armistice.

The one area of rapprochement appears to be that Israel has softened its position against the United States taking a more active role in the negotiations.

Lebanon has demanded that the United States become a full negotiating partner, a move which would change the bilateral negotiations into trilateral talks.

Lebanese leaders hope the return of U.S. special envoy to the Middle East Philip Habib, who could participate in the fourth session of talks at Qiryat Shemona next Thursday, will help break the deadlock and enable the two sides to start discussing matters of substance.

## Joblessness ominous -- ILO

PARIS, Jan. 2 (R) — Increasing world unemployment risks the rise of dictatorships and war, the director-general of the International Labor Organization (ILO) said in an interview published Saturday.

Frenchman Francis Blanchard told the daily newspaper *Le Monde* that he agreed with the gloomy predictions for unemployment in industrialized nations made recently by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

Referring to the Great Depression of the 1920's and 1930's, he said: "It brought the rise of dictatorships and World War II. Increasing unemployment means running the risk of these two catastrophes. That is why we should give priority to fighting this plague."

Blanchard added that the labor situation in the Third World was just as bad. "We must not forget that in the Third World there are 500 million people vegetating in misery, without work or fixed income," he said.

## Iran bank robbed of \$14m in U.K.

LONDON, Jan. 2 (AP) — Thieves, who broke into an Iranian bank in London's financial district, got away with more than 9 million pounds (\$14 million) worth of property certificates, the biggest haul on record in Britain, police have said.

Theft from the Bank of Sepah-Iran also included 31,000 pounds in various currencies, worth \$50,000.

The certificates, used instead of cash for investment and monetary trading by banks and companies, may be useless to the gang.

Police in the city, London's financial district, said the stolen certificates were numbered and have been blocked so they cannot be cashed. They added there is no sign yet that anyone has tried to cash them.

The *Sunday Telegraph* reported that exiles opposed to the Ayatollah Khomeini, the Iranian leader, may have carried out the raid. The weekly said detectives "admit the gang were clearly after the certificates and must have already had a carefully worked-out plan to dispose of them."

The raid took place on the weekend of Dec. 4-5, the gang bypassing the alarm system and using a thermic lance, a beam of intense heat, to break into the vault.

Sources within the city police, a separate force from the rest of London, said news of the raid did not leak out for four weeks because officials at the bank wanted it kept secret. The sources said that hampered city detectives were asking the public for help.

The city police force itself tends to be a secretive organization, guarding its independence from the headquarters of the metropolitan police at Scotland Yard, and because it is involved with guarding people, buildings and money transfers in what has been called the richest square mile on earth.

"So far, we have not arrested anyone. Inquiries are continuing," was all a city police spokesman would say for publication.

## Big haul of hashish

DAMASCUS, Jan. 2 (AP) — Syrian customs officers assisted by the coast guard have seized two tons of Lebanese hashish destined for Egypt, the daily newspaper *Al-Thawra* reported Saturday.

The paper said the hashish arrived in the Syrian port of Tartous last Thursday on a boat which had sailed illegally from Lebanon.

## Cutting U.S. missiles Soviets set terms for talks

MOSCOW, Jan. 2 (AP) — The Kremlin on Saturday for the first time publicly put a link between the reduction of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe and U.S.-Soviet talks on limiting superpower strategic arsenals.

The United States and the Soviet Union are conducting parallel negotiations in Geneva, Switzerland, on the reduction of medium-range (theater force) nuclear missiles based in Europe and also on the reduction of Soviet and American nuclear missiles targeted on each other.

The Soviet proposals presuppose that in a mutual reduction of strategic nuclear forces the U.S. will, at least, not build up its other nuclear means which are capable of reaching objectives in the Soviet Union's territory. Failing which, the U.S. would receive a channel for by-passing and undermining the very fundamentals of a future agreement (on strategic weapons), the authoritative Communist Party daily *Pravda* said.

The long *Pravda* commentary, carried in advance of publication Sunday by the official Soviet news agency Tass, was timed to reinforce the latest Soviet offer on reducing medium-range missiles in Europe.

On Dec. 21, Soviet party leader Yuri V. Andropov said he would reduce the Soviet medium-range arsenal in Europe to 162 missiles the number deployed by Britain and France.

That offer was rejected by Washington, London and Paris for a number of reasons, mainly because it apparently left the Soviets free to simply pull their new SS-20 medium-range missiles into the Asian part of the Soviet Union but still within target of Western Europe.

London and Paris also argued that their nuclear missiles were not tied to the U.S. defense strategy. The French said they were "shocked" that their missiles would be considered as part of the negotiations. France is not a member of the NATO military wing.

The United States has proposed cutting strategic nuclear warheads by one-third to about 5,000 apiece while Andropov has outlined a 25 percent reduction.

The *Pravda* commentary Sunday was viewed by Western experts as Soviet support for the latest Andropov proposal. The Kremlin is set on blocking NATO's plans to deploy 572 new American Pershing 2 and Cruise missiles in Europe beginning in December.

NATO reasons the medium-range force is needed to counter the triple-warhead SS-20s Moscow has deployed against Western Europe in addition to more than 250 older SS-4s and SS-5s.

By tying the strategic talks to the medium-range missile negotiations, Moscow upped the propaganda ante as it relates to the United States. The Soviets have already argued, with some success in Europe, that the medium-range deployment in Europe would make the continent more susceptible to an accidental nuclear war.

Linking the medium-range missiles to cuts in strategic weapons was viewed here as an attempt to pressure Washington on the European missile issue by connecting it to the strategic weapons issue one that more directly affects American public opinion.

*Pravda* said its long article on the issue putting forward what it termed a previously confidential position in the Geneva negotiations was a Soviet obligation "to give, when necessary, a true appraisal of the state of things at the talks. The public has a right to know the truth."

"What is the essence of our proposals? The USSR proposes to reduce stage-by-stage by the year 1990 the aggregate number of ICBM launchers, SLBM (submarine) launchers, as well as of heavy bombers down to 1,800 units for each of the sides. That is to lower by 25 percent the initial ceiling for these means, which was fixed under the SALT-2 treaty," *Pravda* said.

## Actor puts Indira on mettle in poll battle

NEW DELHI, Jan. 2 (R) — Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, under challenge from a film star turned politician, has thrown the full weight of her personal prestige and political skill into her party's campaign to win local elections being held on Wednesday.

The regional assembly elections are being held in three Indian states at a time when the 65-year-old prime minister's standing is running high internationally, but her policies are being increasingly questioned at home.

The states, with a total population of 80 million, include her southern strongholds of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh as well as the Marxist-ruled remote north-east region of Tripura, plagued by tribal unrest.

Mrs. Gandhi is determined her Congress (I) Party, which has been wracked by internal divisions, will emerge stronger from the elections and the importance she has accorded them is underlined by the fact that she has been on the campaign trail since mid-December.

Her hectic campaigning has been prompted by the rise of matinee idol turned politician N.T. Rama Rao, a 60-year-old film star who has launched a challenge to the prime minister in Andhra Pradesh, a traditional center of support where Mrs. Gandhi has her parliamentary constituency.



Mrs. Indira Gandhi  
c. N.T. Rama Rao, a 60-year-old film star who has launched a challenge to the prime minister in Andhra Pradesh, a traditional center of support where Mrs. Gandhi has her parliamentary constituency.

While neighboring Karnataka appears fairly secure for the ruling Congress Party, all eyes will be on the outcome of the Andhra elections. The Congress Party has ruled Andhra, India's fifth largest state, since 1955, but in the last year Rama Rao's Telugu Desam (land of the Telugu) Party has eclipsed long-standing opposition groups to emerge as the dominant political force, voicing the aspirations of Andhra's Telugu-speaking population.

Rama Rao, is promising to do away with the corruption he says exists in the Congress Party and bring in a clean government. Millions of people have turned up at political rallies to hear him speak.

Mrs. Gandhi is the only Congress politician who can counter his charisma and she has been spending the final few days of the campaign in Andhra driving home the message that to support regional parties like the Telugu Desam is divisive.

She presents the Congress as the party of national unity and progress.

## Haiti explosion kills 4, injures 9

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Jan. 2 (AP) — Four persons were killed and nine others injured, some of them critically, when a bomb exploded early new year's day in a rented car parked two blocks from the presidential palace here, according to a general hospital spokesman.

The Haitian ministry of information had said earlier that one person perished as a result of the blast.

An employee in the hospital surgery ward, who did not want to be identified, said the information ministry's statement may have been the result of a "misunderstanding."

The hospital employee said that initially a single body was brought in ambulance but three additional bodies and nine injured persons were subsequently brought to the hospital.

Meanwhile, police here said the car in which the bomb was placed had been rented by an American who had given the rental agency "false information." Police did not identify the man further or indicate the nature of the information.

A police spokesman said, however, the first casualty reported may have been the driver of the vehicle. Both police and the hospital spokesman said the first body was unrecognizable.

Apparently all of the other dead and injured were passersby, according to police.

## Arabs favor U.S. plan -- Ali

CAIRO, Jan. 2 (AP) — The majority of Arab states are inclined to accept President Ronald Reagan's Middle East peace plan as a basis for negotiations but they and the Palestinians must move "before it is too late," Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Aly said in an interview published Sunday.

The absence of a quick, clear-cut and flexible Arab position would allow Israel's supporters in the United States to persuade Reagan not to nudge Israel which rejected his initiative shortly after it was announced Sept. 1. Aly told the Cairo newspaper *Al-Akhar*.

Aly also said Egypt was against the conclusion of a Lebanese-Israeli peace treaty through the direct talks that began Tuesday, but favored agreement on security arrangements without encroachment on Lebanese sovereignty.

"Today, the prevailing trend in most Arab countries is to accept Reagan's initiative as a basis for negotiations to preserve Arab rights in the (Israeli-occupied) West Bank and Gaza," Aly said.

The Reagan initiative calls for Palestinian autonomy in the two territories in association with Jordan. It opposes both an independent Palestinian state and continued Israeli control there.

"Before we talk about whether the United States will succeed in persuading Israel to negotiate (on the basis of Reagan's plan), we,

Arabs, must present the Americans with a clear-cut and flexible position signaling readiness to join the peace process," Aly said.

Without such a position, he said, "we would be giving Israel's supporters in America the weapon with which to persuade the U.S. president not to push matters with Israel. Hence our persistent appeal to our Arab brothers to move before it is too late."

Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butros Ghali said in a Cairo television interview Saturday night that Egypt's participation in the Mideast peace negotiations hinges on including the Jordanians and Palestinians. "Egypt will not join (the negotiations) unless the Jordanians and Palestinians took part. This is a new position. Ghali said apparently echoing a recent statement by Aly.

He said the Palestine Liberation Organization in particular should move "quickly and unequivocally" by recognizing Israel's right to exist in peace. This, he added, would open the door for a dialogue between the PLO and the United States which insists on such advance recognition. He said the United States has told Egypt that an American-PLO dialogue, if it materializes, "can be conducted at different levels and escalate gradually."

PLO leader Yasser Arafat, in a Cairo magazine interview published Thursday, rejected Egypt's plea for unilateral recognition of Israel, saying it would deprive the Palestinians of their only bargaining card.

## China cracks down on cultural freedom

PEKING, Jan. 2 (R) — Chinese Communist Party leader Hu Yaobang has called for tough action to be taken against artists over-influenced by Western ideas.

In the latest sign of a crackdown against cultural freedom, the *People's Daily* Sunday published a long speech by Hu in which he also urged the official press not to paint too flattering a picture of the West.

"In literature and art, especially films, plays and fiction, we must guard against indiscriminately and excessively studying Western techniques and methods," he said.

"We must especially not accept uncritically Western views of art. As for people who unscrupulously and brazenly spread bourgeois poison, first we must criticize them. If they do not listen, the second step is to isolate them. If they still will not reform after repeated admonition, disciplinary action must be taken as the third step," Hu said.

Hu's remarks, made in a speech he gave last April but only now published in the party newspaper, are the latest sign of a crackdown against artistic experimentation which started in early 1981.

Up to about two years ago, writers were given relatively wide scope to experiment with Western techniques which influenced a number of younger authors.

But this relatively liberal attitude was opposed by more orthodox party officials, especially influential army officers, who regarded it as a betrayal of Maoist artistic ideals. Now the emphasis is on realistic military and peasant themes rather than experimentation.

The crackdown also has the support of reformists like Hu and his powerful mentor Deng Xiaoping, who are deeply concerned about growing Western influence as a result of China's opening to the outside world following the death of Mao Tse-tung in 1976.

They believe Western "bourgeois liberalism" is undermining confidence in Communism, especially among young people who like to wear jeans and listen to Hong Kong pop music.

Commenting on the reporting of Western news in the Chinese press, Hu said articles which praised life in the West uncritically should not be published. "Reports in our press about the capitalist world should be very responsible and cautious and should take an analytic and critical attitude."

"They definitely should not paint too rosy a picture or publish so-called purely

objective reports," he said. "We can report and advocate study of the results of scientific research, advanced technology and reasonable management methods of the capitalist world, but we should absorb, digest and develop them according to conditions in our country and according to our concrete situation," he added. "As for its social system, its corrupt ideological views and all things opposed to socialism, none of this should be praised," Hu said.



Hu Yaobang

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## 2 lubricant plants with 1m capacity being set up

JEDDAH, Jan. 2 (SPA) — Two lubricant plants will be established in Jubail and Yanbu with a production capacity of one million barrels at each plant per year, according to Mahmoud Sultan, a member of the Petromin Petroleum Company board of directors.

The two plants, which will begin production in 1985, will help attain self-sufficiency in lubricants, especially after the 6,000-barrel Riyadh plant begins its operation next year.



Habib Chatti

## Islamic team 'will continue' mediatory role

RIYADH, Jan. 2 (SPA) — The Islamic goodwill mission will continue its efforts in mediating between Iraq and Iran whatever the costs, according to Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC) Secretary-General Habib Chatti.

Speaking to a Riyadh newspaper, Chatti said that consultations are currently underway between the members of the mission to renew its efforts, but no dates have been fixed yet. And the mission is looking into new proposals that can help bring the dispute to an end.

Chatti disclosed that the Jerusalem Committee headed by King Hassan of Morocco will meet in Rabat on Feb. 21-22 to discuss the resolutions adopted at the Fez summit. Moreover, Chatti described the trip, which he conducted in Bangladesh, Malaysia, Indonesia and Pakistan, as a success.

## BRIEFS

**Abdullah meets ambassador**  
RIYADH, (SPA) — Crown Prince Abdullah bin Abdul Aziz met here Sunday at Al-Mazar palace the Kuwaiti ambassador to the Kingdom Saud Al-Osaimi. During the meeting bilateral relations between the two countries were discussed.

**Earthquake donations**  
ZULFI, (SPA) — SR130,000 has been collected from the citizens here to help those affected by the earthquake in Yemen.

**Labor ministers meet**  
MUSCAT, (SPA) — The fifth session of the Gulf Cooperation Council labor ministers started here Sunday. The two-day meeting will discuss the general framework for preparing the labor statistics, the institutions related to the council, the kind of social services available to Arab children and ways of improving them. The meeting will also discuss a report on the follow-up of previous decisions.

**Legal experts to meet**  
JEDDAH, (SPA) — Legal experts from 41 Islamic countries will meet here Monday under the chairmanship of Habib Chatti, secretary-general of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) to discuss the basic rules of the Islamic Court proposed during the third Islamic summit held in Taif in 1981. The project will be tabled before the 14th foreign ministers meeting for approval.

**Chamber training session**  
DAMMAM, (SPA) — The chamber of commerce here will start Monday a training session in accounting and fiscal analysis for commercial and directors in the area. The eight-day session hopes to improve the output of these institutions and increase their efficiency.



CARDAMOM TEAM: Indian cardamom team is on a week's sales-cum-study tour of the Kingdom. It comprises, from left to right, P.D. Khemani, leader, Kalbavi Venkat Rao, V. Devadas, and S.P.G.R. Nithyanandan.

## Cardamom exporters arrive on study, sales promotion tour

By Suresh Shah  
Arab News Staff

JEDDAH, Jan. 2 — An Indian cardamom sales promotion and study team arrived in Jeddah Saturday on a three day visit of the city, and on the last leg of its seven-day tour of the Kingdom. Team members spent two days each at Dammam and Riyadh and met with importers before coming to Jeddah.

The delegation leader Cardamom Board Director P.D. Khemani told *Arab News*, the mission of leading cardamom exporters is on a 12-day tour of three major importing countries in the region.

It will leave for Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates on Jan. 4.

Other members of the delegation are Kalbavi Venkat Rao, V. Devadas and S.P.G.R. Nithyanandan. "The Indian government has sponsored this mission of leading cardamom exporters having standing of more than 25 years. Two of them have received government awards for their export performance," Khemani said.

Two purpose of the visit is to enable the buyer and seller to establish a direct personal contacts and to develop confidence between the two, which is very necessary for the growth of future business, he added.

Members had meetings with leading importers and all said they preferred Indian cardamom because of the flavor and aroma, which is lacking in the produce from other countries.

"This is the main reason why our cardamom commands a premium over the prices at which other countries are selling," Khemani said. He explained that India is the largest producer of cardamom with an average annual production of 4,000-4,500 metric tons. The country also has large local consumption of around 2,000 tons and an exportable surplus of 2,000-2,500 tons. This year because of drought in certain areas, production is expected to be lower and surplus is likely to be around 1,700 tons. Due to fear of lower crop the prices are also higher this time, he added.

He said Saudi Arabia is the largest importer of this commodity, consuming nearly 50 percent of the world production. The Kingdom is the largest importer of Indian cardamom with direct imports of around 1,200-1,300 tons per year. Kuwait is the next largest importer with around 800-900 tons, of which nearly 80-85 percent come to Saudi Arabia, mainly in the Eastern region. Other importing countries are Qatar, Jordan, the U.A.E. and Bahrain.

Khemani said that in order to look after these countries, the Cardamom Board has opened a regional office in Bahrain, which helps in trade promotion.

"We are planning to introduce brand names and to sell in packings rather in loose form," he said. "We are also participating in Riyadh Food Fair next month."



ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION: The Red Sea Palace's first anniversary was celebrated on Saturday night when a special gourmet dinner was held to welcome Henri Suesstrunk as the hotel's new general manager. Suesstrunk has spent four years with the Al-Khazma Hotel in Riyadh; shown here, left to right, Suesstrunk, Moulay Idrissi, maître d' at the Al Bouhaira Restaurant, and Bo George Modin, sales manager.

## University exhibits new technology; integrated library system shown

By Jean Grant  
Al Khobar Bureau

DHAHRAN, Jan. 2 — The University of Petroleum and Minerals (UPM) recently held an open house to show off the new technology now available there to researchers and students.

The exhibit featured DOBIS/LIBIS, an integrated on-line library management system, and the library's On-Line Bibliographic Search which accesses data bases located in the United States.

Dr. M. Saleh Ashoor, dean of library affairs, said that UPM is the only library in the Middle East to introduce a total library automated system. He estimated that 500 faculty, research staff and students attended the open house.

Students clustered about a bank of VTR's to learn how to use DOBIS/LIBIS to search the library's holdings. DOBIS/LIBIS is also capable of performing other major library functions like cataloging, circulation, and acquisitions processing. Twenty percent of the UPM collection, primarily recent acquisitions, is now on-line; the rest will be completed within two years. One advantage of this system, according to Anatole Scam, head of the library's reference department, is that it can search titles any significant word of which is given.

Whereas DOBIS/LIBIS searches only UPM holdings and thus functions like an electronic card catalog, the library's on-line literature search facility accesses data bases each with hundreds of thousands of entries. UPM, which is hooked up with Lockheed Corporation Data and System Development Corporation (SDC), can now access 140 data bases with over 60 million records.

Researchers at the open house saw how such an on-line bibliographic search was actually conducted. It enables the researcher to make his initial bibliographic search with "an astronomical saving of time," Scam said.

## PLO thinks of regrouping men in frontline states

By Devadas Kini  
Riyadh Bureau

RIYADH, Jan. 2 — "We believe that United States is not serious in its peace proposals and if it is really serious, it should give the right of self-determination to the people of occupied land of Palestine under the leadership of mayors there if it feels the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) is a terrorist organization which nobody in the world believes," said Rafeek Shaker Al-Natsba, PLO representative in the Kingdom. He spoke to *Arab News* on the occasion of 18th anniversary of the PLO.

"After we have our independent sovereign state," Natsba said, "we look forward to having very good relationship with Jordan in any form of confederation." He also affirmed a "natural relationship" with Egypt which is a "very important friend to help us to liberate our country far away from all results of the Camp David agreement."

## SAMA tells moneychangers, 'stop taking more deposits'

JEDDAH, Jan. 2 — Two national banks — Riyadh Bank and the National Commercial Bank — and eight Saudiized banks have embarked upon a plan to open new branches to lure deposits in outlying areas, according to the latest issue of *Saudi Business*.

With a view to streamlining the banking process, the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency (SAMA) has asked moneychangers to stop taking deposits. As this will necessitate a flow of funds to other banks, SAMA has given permission to the Kingdom's banks to open new branches. As many as 530 branches were opened in 1982 as compared

to 259 in 1981. According to Tarik Alavi, senior officer of Bank Al-Jazira, SAMA has allowed banks to expand branches at a frantic pace but permission to increase capital has been refused. As early as mid-1981, Al-Jazira applied for increasing its equity from its present level of SR100 million to maintain its growth in deposits.

Once the deposit intake reaches a certain level, it is necessary to shore up the basic capital in compliance with SAMA regulations. For instance, SAMA stipulates that deposit liabilities of a bank should not exceed 15 times its reserves and paid-up capital.

Alavi said that Al-Jazira will open six new branches in the next four months, bringing the total number of its branches to 23 all over the Kingdom.

Despite the high cost of maintaining and investing funds, the bank has kept up its pace of growth. From an increase of 16.3 percent in 1977, profits have soared to 54.8 percent in 1981. (Profits for 1982 are yet to be computed). There was only a slight dip in profits in 1980 when the percentage went down to 42 percent as against 54 percent in 1979.

The bank's capital and reserves increased from SR157 million in 1980 to SR219 million in 1981; deposits shot up from a little over SR2 billion to SR2.84 billion and loans were stepped up from SR1.10 billion to 1.28 billion in the same period. There was a profit jump from SR3.3 million to SR86.5 million in 1981, an increase of 62 percent.

Al-Jazira was the first foreign bank to be Saudiized. Although a royal decree was issued in 1975 under its new composition, the bank started operating in 1976. Saudi investors hold 65 percent of the shares while the National Bank of Pakistan accounts for the rest.

In keeping with the switch from foreign-managed to Saudi-oriented, most banks have to rely on intensive in-house training to groom Saudi Arabian nationals to take up the executive positions in the banking industry. But one of the systematic training programs is being run by this bank.

Al-Jazira's training effort is typified by the Banking and Training Center set up three years ago to familiarize nationals not only with the basic concepts of banking but also with the management of foreign exchange and advances that are part of a modern banker's business skills.

After recruitment, Saudi Arabian employees are given an induction course in banking followed by middle level training and then higher grade coaching in banking complexities.

To mesh with these banking courses, the center also conducts advanced and elementary level English language programs for batches of 12 to 24 students. After these programs, the trainee gets on-the-job experience; he is made to work at various positions where banking transactions like deposit-taking and exchange deals take place.

After the basics are over, the cream of the students are skimmed off and sent to SAMA. The agency conducts an intensive 56-week course and sends them back to the bank for final absorption into the system as medium or top-of-the-rung managers.

"We sometimes send exceptionally bright students for higher training abroad," Alavi said, adding that some employees have been exposed to the banking expertise available in Britain and the National Bank of Pakistan's Management Development Center in Karachi.

Since most of the pilgrims swamping the main cities of the Kingdom, before and after the Hajj, have to be provided with facilities to change their currencies into riyals, the banks are now taking special measures for the purpose.



Hisham Nazer

## 3-day seminar on manpower due Saturday

RIYADH, Jan. 2 Planning Minister Hisham Nazer will open a three-day seminar at the Public Administration Institute next Saturday on "Non-Saudi Manpower in Government Departments." During the seminar, the reasons for resorting to alien manpower, in government departments will be discussed and the real need for such expatriates will be assessed.

A common ground will be reached as to the extent of the need for non-Saudis in such bodies. The participants will consider the ways and means to reach self-sufficiency in national manpower in government departments.

## Prince Faisal is Africa Champion gold medalist

RIYADH, Jan. 2 (SPA) — The international commission for the 'Africa Champion' magazine decided to give Prince Faisal ibn Fahd its golden medal for year 1982. It was announced here Saturday.

Osman Al-Saad, deputy president of youth welfare who revealed the news, said that the prize is given every two years for personalities that managed to give remarkable services in the field of sports in general and the Olympic area in particular.

The prince is going to receive the prize in a celebration to be held in Tunisia, later this week, where a number of representatives of sports officials from all over the world and the media will be present.

Awarding the prince this prize, Al-Saad went on, shows the great appreciation sports media feels toward him for efforts he has been exerting to promote sports. Part of these efforts are clear in some aspects like establishing prizes for swimming races between Capri and Napoli for instance, or a prize for the best scientific research on athletics and his contributions in organizing some tournaments like the Asian games in Bangkok in 1978 and the establishing of the Arab Sports Union.

The committee which suggested Prince Faisal's name is composed of top sports journalists, who make a follow-up of the suggested names and its activities for two years before deciding on the award's winner.

In 1980, the award went to Muhammad Mazali, present Tunisian premier who was the head of the Olympic committee in Tunisia at the time.

## Kingdom army chief honored

ISLAMABAD, Jan. 2 (AFP) — Pakistani President Muhammad Zia ul-Haq Saturday decorated the chief of the general staff of the Saudi Armed Forces and three other members of a visiting delegation with the country's top military awards.

Gen. Muhammad Saleh Al-Hammad, chief of the Saudi Armed Forces General Staff was awarded the "Nishan-I-Imtiaz" one of the country's highest military decorations.

Gen. Hammad, who is leading an eight-member Saudi Arabian military team, held talks with Gen. Zia at the presidency where the special investiture ceremony took place.

President Zia cited the Saudi Arabian general's "services in strengthening relations between the armed forces of the two countries."

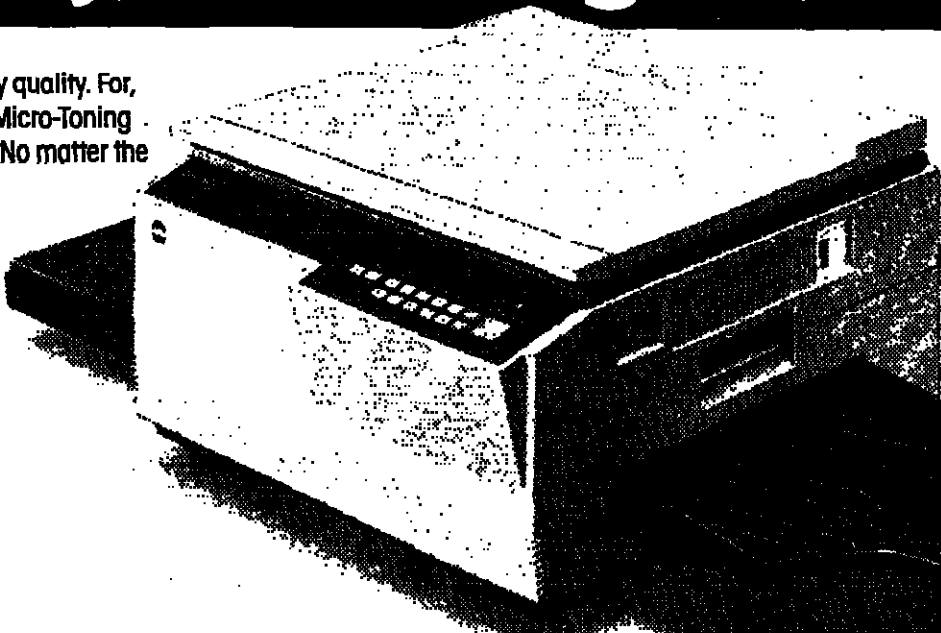
The other Saudi Arabian officers awarded were director of central inspectorate Maj. Gen. Abdullah Muhammad Tassani, Brig. Gen. Muhammad Sharaf Al-Barakat, commander of the Saudi Arabian Navy Operations Officer.



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## 12,420 incidents, 8,300 prisoners

## Kingdom's crime shows 'marked decline'

JEDDAH, Jan. 2 — Saudi Arabia shows great security and stability under a leadership which has dedicated itself to the service of Islam and Muslims everywhere in the world. Recent security statistics have recorded a low rate of crime as compared to other parts of the world.

In its latest issue, the Interior Ministry's magazine *Al-Aman* (The Security) published an interview with Dr. Nizar Hassan Samman, interior undersecretary for organization and programs, who gave excerpts from the ministry's Statistical Book for the year 1401H (1980-1981) showing a marked decline in the crime rate in the Kingdom. During that year, Samman said, a total of 12,420 criminal incidents were reported, of which 64 percent involved Saudi Arabian nationals and 36 percent expatriates. Following is a statistical analysis of the crimes as given by Samman:

(1) Incidents of assault: Such incidents totaled 432 or 3.4 percent of the total criminal cases, registering a decline of 28 cases compared to the preceding year. The cases included:

(i) Premeditated murder: During this year, 82 such cases took place, representing 0.6 percent of the total criminal cases. Of these, 26 cases were reported in Riyadh District, followed by 18 cases in the Western Province, seven in the Eastern Province, 13 in Asir District and 18 in different parts of the Kingdom. There was a decline of five cases as compared to the previous year's figure.

(ii) Miscalculated murder: There were only 14 such cases which formed 0.1 percent of the total cases. Four cases occurred in the Eastern Province, five were reported from Asir District and the five from different areas. The total number was, however, seven cases less, compared to the last year.

(iii) Attempted murder: A total of 138 cases, or 1.1 percent of the total incidents, were registered. Of these, 34 cases took place in the Western Province, followed by 29 in Riyadh District, 25 in Asir District, 15 in the Eastern Province, 12 in Najran and 23 in different areas. The total number recorded was 22 cases less than the last year's.

(iv) Threat to murder: Only 65 cases, amounting to 0.5 percent of the total criminal incidents, were reported. While Riyadh District had 24 cases, the Western Province followed it with 22 cases, 19 were reported from various other parts.

(v) Suicides: The number recorded was 44 cases, or 0.4 percent of the total incidents. Of these, 14 cases took place in the Eastern Province, 13 in the Western Province, nine in Riyadh District and 8 in other parts of the Kingdom. There was a decline of 12 cases as compared to the previous year.

(2) Incidents of theft: The number of such cases recorded stood at 1,081, or 8.7 percent of the total criminal cases and 30.6 percent of total thefts. While Riyadh District reported 47 percent of these cases, it was followed by the Western Province with 20 percent, the Eastern Province 9 percent, Asir 8 percent, Qassim 7 percent, Madinah 5 percent and a small ratio of similar cases in other areas. There were 216 more car thefts than those recorded in the preceding year.

(iii) House Burglary: The number of cases recorded stood at 743, representing 6 percent of the total criminal cases and 21 percent of



Dr. Nizar Hassan Samman

total thefts. Of these cases, 35 percent (260) took place in Riyadh; 22 percent (163) in the Western Province; 12 percent (89) in the Eastern Province and 31 percent (231) the rest with varying numbers in different parts of the country. These cases registered a 23 percent increase over the last year's.

(ii) Burglary in commercial establishments: A total of 555 cases were reported, which represented 4.4 percent of the overall criminal cases and 15.7 percent of total thefts. Riyadh District suffered with 31 percent (172), followed by the Western Province with 25 percent (138); Eastern Province 13 percent (72) and 10.9 percent (60) in different areas. There was a 13.7 percent increase over the number of similar cases last year.

(iv) Property theft: A total of 423 cases were reported, representing 3.4 percent of the total criminal cases and 12 percent of total thefts. While 33.5 percent (144) cases were reported from Riyadh District, only 29 percent (122) took place in the Western Province. Other areas reported similar cases of varying ratio. There was a marked increase of 41.4 percent over that of the year preceding.

(v) Miscellaneous thefts: It included 733 cases with theft of 68 heads of sheep; 136 cases of pickpocketing; 91 cases of snatching; 98 bicycle thefts; 25 embezzlements; 28 cases of robbery; 265 theft attempts and 22 pickpocketing attempts. The Western Province had its share of 25 percent (183) followed by Riyadh District with 28 percent (205); Eastern Province 8 percent (59); Asir 8 percent (59) and 21 percent (154) in different regions.

(3) Morality Cases: (i) Entering the houses with evil intention: A record of 364 cases were reported, representing 3 percent of total crimes and 33.7 percent of moral crimes. Riyadh District reported 27.4 percent (99) such cases followed by the Western Province with 24.7 percent (90). The rest took place in different regions.

(ii) Adultery: Such cases numbered 89, representing 0.7 percent of total crimes and 5.8 percent of moral crimes. While the Western Province reported 25 cases, other areas reported similar cases in varying numbers.

(iii) Sodomy: The number recorded was 22; it represented 1.7 percent of total crimes and 14.4 percent of total moral crimes. Of these, 75 cases took place in Riyadh District; 49 in the Eastern Province; 52 in the Western

Province and the rest in other parts of the country.

(iv) Eve Teasing: Such cases numbered 224, representing 1.8 percent of total crimes and 14.6 percent of moral crimes. While Riyadh District reported 98 cases, only 49 were reported from the Western Province; 34 from the Eastern Province and the remaining from various other areas.

(4) Bootlegging: Such cases numbered 2,808 including drinking, distilling and possessing of liquor. The number represented 22.6 percent of total crimes and 11 cases more than the preceding year. Of these, 1,366 cases (48.6 percent) were reported from Riyadh District; 658 cases (23.4 percent) from the Western Province; 375 cases (13.3 percent) from the Eastern Province; 131 cases (4.6 percent) from Qassim District and the rest from various other regions.

(5) Bribery: The 29 cases that were recorded represented 0.3 percent of the total crimes. Of these, 10 cases were reported from the Western Province; eight from Najran District; six from Riyadh District; four from Asir District; four from Jazan District and one each from Qassim, the northern borders, Tabuk and Hail.

(6) Forgery: During the year, 130 cases occurred, representing 1 percent of the total crimes. While 56 cases were reported from the Western Province, 22 took place in Riyadh; 12 in the Eastern Province and 40 in different areas.

(7) Kidnapping: There were only 22 cases which represented 0.2 percent of the total crimes. Riyadh reported 12 cases; the Eastern Province, three; three; Asir, four; and two each in Madinah, Qassim, while only one case was reported each from Tabuk, Najran and the northern border area.

(8) Clashes: A total of 3,290 cases were recorded, which represented 26 percent of the overall crimes. Of these, 1,156 cases were reported from Riyadh; 1078 from the Western Province; 289 from the Eastern Province; 283 from Asir and the remaining cases from different areas of the Kingdom.

Imprisonment: During 1401H (1980-81) a total of 12,736 persons were put behind bars. These included detainees and those convicted.

Detainees: During the year detainees numbered 8,300, representing 65 percent of the total number of prisoners. Of these, 1,674, or 20.17 percent, were detained in Riyadh and 2,471, or 29.77 percent, in Jeddah. Among the detainees, 4,203, or 50.64 percent, were Saudi Arabian nationals and 4,097, or 49.36 percent were non-Saudis.

Male detainees numbered 7,886, or 92 percent of the total number. Of these, 4,045, or 51.29 percent, were Saudi Arabian nationals and 3,841, or 48.71 percent, were non-Saudis.

The number of female detainees was 414, which represented 5 percent of the total number of detainees in that particular year. Of these, 158, or 38.16 percent, were Saudi Arabians and 256, or 61.84 percent, were non-Saudis.

Anti-narcotics measures: Samman said that some countries try to promote trading in narcotics with the sole purpose of weakening the peoples of other countries. In addition, some low-spirited people indulge in trafficking without caring for the ill effects of this trade on peoples and nations. He added that the Saudi Arabian government has been alert and has taken strong measures to combat narcotics and stamp out this immoral habit, as it does not conform to the moral codes enjoined by the divine law.

## Asir projects cost SR350m

JEDDAH, Jan. 2 (SPA) — The cost of the girls educational projects being carried out now in Asir area amounts to SR350 million, according to Gassim Shmakh, the director of girls education in Asir. He said that 90 schools costing SR200 million have been handed over to his directorate.

Sixty projects are under implementation now, said Shmakh, who said that these projects will cost SR150 million.



Dr. Alawi Darwish Kayyal

## Three postal departments being merged

JEDDAH, Jan. 2 — The posts, telegraph and telephone departments will be merged into one department called the Communications Department, PTT Minister Dr. Alawi Darwish Kayyal told *Al-Madinah* Sunday. He was commenting on his decree, last week, re-organizing the PTT departments in Saudi Arabia.

The minister said that the measure will ensure better coordination and follow-up and will cut-down expenses. There will no longer be separate workshops and warehouses for telegraph and others for telephones and teleaxes. All homogeneous operations will be combined in one place. The decision will go into effect, first, in Riyadh, Jeddah and Dammam, then cover the rest of the Kingdom.

Dr. Kayyal inspected PTT installations in the Western Province, Saturday and conferred with zonal director Rabie Dahlan. He said that the decree followed an elaborate study on the issue.

## Mail airlifting agreement underway; twenty-four hour delivery targeted

JEDDAH, Jan. 2 — The Saudi Arabian Postal Authority will sign an agreement with Saudia, the national air carrier, to whisk the mail by air from the Kingdom's ports to inland areas. Posts Director Samir Banaiah told *Al-Mesa'yyah*. The idea is to reach the target set by the ministers of posts, telegraph and telephones in 1972, to hand over the mail within 24 hours.

Postal centers in major Saudi Arabian cities will also work around the clock by implementing a three-shift system. The authority plans to bring the total number of post office boxes to 100,000 in Riyadh, 100,000 in Jeddah and 100,000 in Dammam. By the end of the Third Five-Year Development Plan, there should be 233,000 post office boxes in Saudi Arabia.

At present there are 23,000 post office boxes in Riyadh, and 20,000 in Jeddah.

## Gulf air transport union contemplated

DAMMAM, Jan. 2 (SPA) — The Gulf Union of the Chambers of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture is currently conducting contacts with travel institutions and air companies in the Gulf to explore the idea of establishing an air transport union between the region's countries according to Said Kazim Al-Vuhaidi, the secretary-general of the chambers union. Vuhaidi said that the goal of such union will be coordinating air services, unifying freight and standards. The chamber is conducting a study on the subject in collaboration with these institutions.

The chamber is preparing a study on Gulf cooperation in the field of fisheries production and industrialization.

The three-year old union works toward better and more cooperation between the Gulf economies and developing cooperation

## Inspectors destroy tons of frozen, fresh meat

JEDDAH, Jan. 2 — More than 234 tons of frozen and fresh meat were destroyed here during the past two months, *Al-Madinah* reported Sunday.

Muhammad Saud Fayraq, director for

## Saudia introduces many attractive tour programs

By a Staff Writer

JEDDAH, Jan. 2 — An "educational familiarization tour program" has been introduced by Saudia, the Kingdom's flag carrier, to boost sales and tourism, according to the latest issue of *Saudia Business*.

Under this campaign, the airline takes groups of travel agents from the Kingdom to different parts of the world to show the outstanding facilities of Saudia on ground and in the air.

At the same time, it brings into the Kingdom, travel agents from other parts of the world not only to show the Saudia facilities but also the fast changing face of the country and its places of interest.

If any of the travel agents is a Muslim, Saudia will enable him to visit the holy places of Makkah and Madinah, a spokesman of the airline said.

During the next year, the airline plans to bring in travel agents from 17 countries to show them the historical places as well as its facilities. Through this plan travel agents will see for themselves what Saudia offers to its passengers and accordingly they will convince the people the comforts of traveling by Saudia, he said.

At the same time, it will take 24 travel agents from the Kingdom to four different countries to show them Saudia's facilities.

The national airline has for the first time introduced "Saudia World Holidays 1982-83" for the benefit of Saudi Arabian nationals who have not been familiar with group traveling. Of course, it does not mean that the expatriate community is left out, the spokesman said.

But the main emphasis here is to attract more Saudi Arabian families to this program, he said adding that Saudi Arabian citizens generally go on their own and spend more to see less. But with us, they will see more places by spending less.

The most important feature of this program is that it is cheaper compared to normal tickets. The tour tickets generally carry a reduction of 30 to 40 percent on normal ticket fare. For example, a 13-day tour from Jeddah-Bangkok-Pattanya-Singapore-Jeddah costs only SR5,528 all inclusive. This is much less than the normal ticket fare. It only shows Saudia's sincere efforts to attract tourists.

Mogul India — a tour of 11 days of Agra, Jaipur, Bombay from Jeddah will cost SR5,800 whereas the same tour from Riyadh and Dhahran costs SR5,369. Here again, the normal ticket fare is much more than this amount.

Another interesting program that Saudia has introduced is "Round the World" fares. Announced on Nov. 15, 1982, the program, in collaboration with Pan Am, allows passengers to travel around the world for a maximum period of 180 days for SR6,877.

"Our aim is to promote tourism," the spokesman said.

Another noteworthy program is "Umrah Tours" which was introduced in the beginning of 1981. Under this, Saudia gives special fares to pilgrims who want to do "Umrah." It became so popular that in the first quarter of 1981, the airline brought in 4,900 pilgrims from North African states mainly from Egypt, Tunisia, Morocco and Algeria. He said Saudia is planning to introduce new Umrah brochures next year for the benefit of pilgrims.

During a span of one year until the end of 1982, Saudia took 50 travel agents from the Kingdom to New York, Los Angeles, Las Vegas and Honolulu. During the same period, it invited 60 travel agents from Pakistan, Bangladesh, England, United States and Egypt and took them to Riyadh, Jeddah and Dhahran. Muslim agents were shown Makkah and Madinah.

## New IATA tariff increases effected

By a Staff Writer

JEDDAH, Jan. 2 — Saudi Arabian Airlines, Saudia, Saturday, Jan. 1, began implementing the new tariff increases decided by the International Air Transport Association (IATA) based in Montreal, Canada.

The increase between Europe and the Middle East, as of Jan. 1, is 5 percent; between the Maghreb and Mid-eastern countries 5 percent, applicable April 1, 1983, but excluding Algeria, A 3 percent increase applies among Middle East countries. The increase between the Middle East and West Africa is 5 percent as of Jan. 1; between the Middle East, Kenya, Ethiopia and Libya 3 percent from Jan. 1; between the Middle East and South and Southeast Asia 5 percent from Jan. 1.

There will be no increase between Japan, Korea and the Middle East. The increase between the Middle East and North America is 5 percent from Jan. 1.

## Factory planned for handicapped

RIYADH, Jan. 2 (SPA) — The Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs plans to build a factory in the industrial zone here to be manned by handicapped people. *Al-Masayyah* said. The 10,000 square meter factory, the first of its kind in the Kingdom or the Middle East, will have sections for carpentry, sewing, bookbinding, simple handicrafts and the production of electrical goods.

Graduates from vocational centers all over the country will be offered jobs in the plant, which will be designed specifically with their needs in mind. The staff will be fully protected against any possible industrial hazards. The newspaper said design work on the factory was almost complete.

In another gesture toward the Kingdom's handicapped, the joint Saudi-French contracting company SAGLAT donated SR1 million (\$290,000) toward the cost of building a center for the handicapped in Riyadh.

Industry and Electricity Minister Ghazi Algasbi received the check on behalf of the Riyadh Handicapped Society, which is building the center. Dr. Algasbi is chairman of the society's board.

## Prayer Times

	Makkah	Madinah	Riyadh	Dammam	Buraidah	Tabuk
Monday						
Fajr (Dawn)	5:34	5:41	5:13	5:03	5:27	6:01
Dhuhr (Noon)	12:25	12:26	11:57	11:44	12:08	12:38
Asr (Afternoon)	3:30	3:26	2:57	2:41	3:05	3:31
Maghreb (Sunset)	5:52	5:47	5:18	5:01	5:25	5:51
Isha (Night)	7:22	7:17	6:48	6:31	6:55	7:21

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## Cairo, Moscow links improving, Ali says

CAIRO, Jan. 2 (R) — Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali was quoted Sunday as saying his country's relations with the Soviet Union were improving, but refused to say when full diplomatic ties between Cairo and Moscow could be restored.

Ali, in an interview with Cairo's mass-circulation newspaper *Al-Akhbar*, said "trade and economic ties between Moscow and Cairo are proceeding normally while cultural and technical cooperation is increasing."

Egypt, under the late President Anwar Sadat, expelled the Soviet ambassador and other Soviet diplomats in September 1981, accusing Moscow of inciting sedition in Egypt.

Nearly a decade earlier, Sadat, assassinated in October, 1981, ordered some 17,000 Soviet military advisers out of Egypt. "The return of ambassadors to both capitals is a matter which I think will be dealt with at a time both governments deem suitable," Ali told *Al-Akhbar* without elaborating.

Since President Hosni Mubarak came to office last year, relations between Cairo and

Moscow have begun to thaw in what is widely seen here as a gradual and cautious process. Mubarak invited more than 60 Soviet experts to Egypt last year and Soviet-built industrial complexes here were said to have been told to send for more if needed.

A "distinguished Soviet personality" is expected to visit Cairo in the coming few weeks for talks on restoring relations between Egypt and the Soviet Union, the Iraqi daily newspaper *Al-Thawra* reported Sunday.

According to the Iraqi News Agency, the paper, which speaks for the Iraqi Baath Party, quoted Egyptian political sources as saying "intensive contacts" — have been underway between Moscow and Cairo.

"The Soviet official was not identified, but *Al-Thawra* said his talks are to focus on three basic subjects: Bilateral relations and means of developing them, peace in the Middle East, and the war between Iraq and Iran.

Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak has asked his top political aides to prepare a detailed report on the relations between Egypt and Soviet Union.

## Arafat defends 'loud politics'

CAIRO, Jan. 2 (Agencies) — Palestine Liberation Organization leader Yasser Arafat was quoted Sunday as saying the PLO will continue the 'loud politics' of military action against Israel while also supporting bids for Middle East peace.

He told the Egyptian political weekly *Rose Al Youssef*: "We did not and will not abandon the military option. We consider fighting to be loud politics."

Interviewed in Tunis, the new PLO headquarters site following the Israeli invasion of Lebanon last summer, Arafat said: "We support every constructive aspect in any offered initiative."

On President Reagan's peace plan, he said he was aware the U.S. administration did not intend to apply pressure on Israel to make it more flexible toward the plan.

The proposals called for Palestinian self-government in the West Bank and Gaza in association with Jordan. Israel has rejected the plan.

During the past three months, Arafat said, PLO commandos carried out 361 military operations against Israeli troops in southern Lebanon, causing the death or injury of 340 of them.

In remarks aimed at the Arab states, Arafat said 'dropping the military option could only result in collapse and surrender.' He criticized them for not using what he

called the great opportunity during last summer's war in Lebanon to destroy "the legend of Israel's military might."

"Eight Israeli divisions were involved in the fighting, but not a single Arab bullet was fired," Arafat said.

Meanwhile, one of two soldiers injured in an ambush Saturday near Kfar Sil, south of Beirut, died Sunday of his wounds, the Israeli military command said.

He was named as Capt. Yeshayahu Levi. His death brought Israel's death toll in Lebanon to 455.

The Palestine Liberation Organization's commando forces are currently undergoing complete reorganization aimed at strengthening the struggle within Israeli-occupied territories, Arafat said.

"The armed struggle will continue, stronger than in the past," he told the *Arab Press Service*, adding that the restructuring of the PLO's fighting forces begun soon after their forced evacuation from Beirut last summer was proof of "the vitality of our revolution."

The commander of PLO forces in Tebessa, Col. Muhammad Jihad, had indicated earlier that the future of the Palestinian movement lay in the "reinforcement of the people's struggle in the occupied territories and behind Israeli lines in Lebanon and elsewhere."

## Sharon's cross-examination canceled

TEL AVIV, Jan. 2 (AP) — Defense Minister Ariel Sharon's scheduled reappearance before the inquiry commission probing the Beirut massacre was canceled Sunday after "all parties" agreed that he could testify in writing, a commission spokesman said.

Sharon was summoned to reappear by Maj. Gen. Yehoshua Saguy, head of military intelligence, but spokesman Bezalel Gordon said that "Sharon submitted written answer to questions put to him by attorneys representing Saguy, and with the consent of all parties would not be required to reappear before the commission Sunday as was scheduled."

Sharon and Saguy were warned over a month ago by the commission that they may be harmed by its findings, along with seven other senior political and military figures.

Sharon originally declined to give new testimony or call witnesses, but Saguy last month asked that he be cross-examined. Saguy reappeared in closed session last week at Sharon's request.

Sharon was cautioned by the commission that he may be found negligent for not acting to protect Palestinians in Beirut's Sabra and Shatila refugee camps. Saguy was warned that he was suspected of not acting "as quickly as possible" to relay information on the killing of the Palestinians by Christian militiamen that "he received on Friday Sept. 17 in the morning hours."

Sharon testified in public that the first he knew of the massacre was in the evening of Sept. 17. That morning he and Saguy met with Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir soon



Ariel Sharon

after Shamir received word of a possible massacre from Communications Minister Mordechai Zippori. But Shamir testified that he did not mention Zippori's information because he assumed Sharon and Saguy would have more accurate word. Sharon was one of the nine officials warned by the commission.

Former Chief of Staff Gen. Mordechai Gur, now a Labor opposition leader, has accused Sharon of mishandling Israel's recent Lebanese campaign, partly for political reasons.

According to Gen. Gur, Sharon conducted the campaign, launched when Israeli forces invaded Lebanon last June, like a brigade commander who had been ordered to achieve "fair accomplishments" in the field.

## Bid to crush resistance

## Kabul announces reward for Hikmatyar's capture

ISLAMABAD, Jan. 2 (Agencies) — The Soviet-backed government in Afghanistan has placed a price on the head of an Afghan resistance leader, Gulbuddin Hikmatyar.

The daily *Jang* said the reward to anyone who captured Hikmatyar dead or alive would be half-a-million Afghanis (nearly \$5,882). Posters announcing the reward have been put up in Kabul streets and public places, the paper added.

Hikmatyar is one of the leaders of the Islamic Unity of Afghanistan Mujahideen Organization based in Peshawar.

Afghanistan's ruling Communist party, in a message to the nation, Saturday pledged to "eliminate" the resistance with the co-operation of the masses, Radio Kabul reported.

The state-run radio also announced new successes against Mujahideen in a number of provinces.

The party central committee, on the occasion of the 18th anniversary of its founding, Saturday expressed confidence that the Afghan people would "cooperate with the regime in bringing peace and restoring order by defeating enemies of the revolution," the radio broadcast said.

Meanwhile, Afghan Mujahideen, armed with rocket launchers and machine guns, mounted an attack on Kabul's government guest house killing or wounding 16 guards, resistance sources claimed Saturday.

The sources said the attack on Qasr-i-Chahal Satoon took place Dec. 24, three days prior to the third anniversary of Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan. The sources added that five armored



Hikmatyar

vehicles were damaged in the late-night attack.

Qasr-i-Chahal Satoon which in the Dari language means place of 40 pillars, served as the royal guest house for the Afghan monarchy in the days before the April 1978 Communist revolution.

Although still used to house Communist bloc visitors, it's also the headquarters for a handful of Soviet military advisers who reside in the nearby Darul Aman district, the scene of intense resistance activity a week ago. The house, normally under tight security, is situated on the top of a hill ringed by trees, the sources said.

Independent confirmation of the claims could not be obtained since the Marxist authorities in Kabul sharply restrict access by Western reporters.

## Iran calls for Soviet pullout

LONDON, Jan. 2 (R) — Iran has told Moscow it hopes Soviet troops would leave Afghanistan as soon as possible, the official Iranian News Agency IRNA reported.

The Iranian Foreign Ministry was replying to a Soviet protest over a demonstration near Moscow's Embassy in Tehran last Monday, held to mark the third anniversary of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, the agency said.

The Soviet Tass news agency said riotous elements gathered in front of the embassy "with the obvious connivance of the Iranian authorities," tried to get into the grounds and ripped the Soviet flag from its mast.

The Iranian reply, quoted by IRNA, said the protesters were Afghan refugees whose request to hold a peaceful march was granted because the Iranian people sympathized with them.

It said Iranian security officers did their best to control the crowd but it was larger than anticipated. The statement expressed the hope that foreign troops in Afghanistan would leave as soon as possible.

Meanwhile, Kabul radio said that Afghan security forces "crushed" a group of Mujahideen and seized a number of arms.

## Algerian minister arrives in Iran

TEHRAN, Jan. 2 (AFP) — Algerian Foreign Minister Ahmad Taleb Ibrahim arrived here Sunday at the invitation of his Iranian counterpart Ali Akbar Velayati, an Algerian source said.

Ibrahim said on his arrival that his visit was in the context of periodic consultations between the two countries. Bilateral relations and questions of mutual interest would be discussed.

Algeria is trying to act as intermediary between Tehran and Baghdad in an effort to end the Iran-Iraq war. The Iranian authorities have said several occasions recently that they would not receive any mediation mission which did not bring "new elements" with it.

Ibrahim is heading political delegation for a two-day visit, News Agency IRNA reported. He was greeted at Tehran Airport by Velayati.

and weapons and destroyed an anti-aircraft gun near Sarobi.

The Sarobi-Kabul Highway has been under repeated Mujahideen attacks in the past and Afghan resistance groups in Peshawar, said that a fresh Soviet offensive was currently under way to flush out resistance from Ningharhar province.

## Blizzard plays havoc in Jordan

AMMAN, Jan. 2 (R) — Jordanian police worked throughout the night to rescue several hundred people stranded by snow after a blizzard Saturday.

Police Sunday said no one was hurt. About 40 centimeters (16 inches) of snow fell, closing roads between Amman and other major towns.

Amman airport remained open although two planes were diverted to Damascus and Larnaca in Cyprus at the height of the blizzard.

Police said hundreds of people were stranded and civil defense and army units were carrying out rescue work. Most roads to the Jordanian capital were impassable.

In Lebanon, state-run Beirut radio said most roads higher than 300 meters (1,000 feet) above sea level were blocked by snow and civil defense teams were heading for the central Lebanese areas to try to clear them.

Officials said Saturday night that 70 stranded persons, some of them children, had been rescued in the mountain village of Qulayhat, northeast of Beirut, and 250 trapped cars had been freed.

## President Numeiri leaves for U.S.

KHARTOUM, Jan. 2 (R) — Sudanese President Jaafar Numeiri left Saturday for the U.S. for a routine medical check-up, the Sudan News Agency (SUNA) said.

President Numeiri spoke of his travel plans last Friday in a nation-wide address marking Sudan's Independence Day, but gave no further details. The Sudanese president had a similar check-up in the U.S. last year.

## Ethiopia criticizes West for supporting Somalia

LONDON, Jan. 2 (R) — Western efforts to strengthen Somalia are preparations for an attack aimed directly at Ethiopia, the country's leader, Lt. Col. Mengistu Haile Mariam, has said.

Addis Ababa radio quoted Col. Mengistu as saying efforts to re-establish secessionist rebels in the north of the country was further proof that Ethiopia's enemies would never leave it alone.

Addressing a commission charged with organizing a working people's party, he said internal and external threats, along with economic problems, were putting great pressure on the country's development plans.

Ethiopia has a long standing quarrel with Somalia over the Ogaden desert region which has caused full scale fighting in the past and still flares occasionally.

It is also faces a 21-year-old rebellion in its northern region of Eritrea and an increas-

ingly bitter guerrilla campaign in Tigray province.

"The situation in our region in particular is still not free from overt and covert attacks against us," said Col. Mengistu.

"It is clear that the enemies of our revolution and national entity will not refrain from attacking us and are looking for and widening likely openings."

Turning to the economy, he said farm output was sluggish, showed no sign of improving and was putting pressure on other sectors.

He accused individuals pursuing their own interests, including some in government sectors, of having sabotaged the distribution of produce.

A shortage of foreign exchange and the worldwide recession was also preventing an expansion of social services and development work.

## Fatah mourns Beirut victims

BEIRUT, Jan. 2 (AFP) — Mourning for the victims of the recent Lebanese war, and bitterness following the ouster of Palestinian troops from the country, ran through the Palestinian community here on this 18th anniversary of the creation of Fatah, which marks the beginning of the Palestinian armed struggle to regain a homeland.

Saturday's quiet mourning ceremonies

## Khomeini assails U.S.

TEHRAN, Jan. 2 (AFP) — Iranian leader Ayatollah Khomeini, in an address to religious leader Sunday called on Muslims everywhere to take action to "chop off the hands of the elements of the great powers."

"The United States, the country that is the enemy of Islam and also of humanity, is deciding the destiny of a billion Muslims," the Ayatollah told the first world congress of Friday prayer leaders.

"Why did it intervene in Lebanon, in Egypt, why must it have interests in the region?" he asked. "Why are the United States and the Soviet Union meddling in the affairs of Islamic countries?"

Khomeini told an international gathering of Muslim clergymen in Tehran that politics and religion must not be separated, Tehran radio reported Sunday.

The patriarch of Iran's fundamentalist revolution was quoted as warning that colonial powers traditionally try to dominate other nations by isolating the clergy from the people and from politics.

## Tripoli sectarian fighting claims 35

BEIRUT, Jan. 2 (AP) — Pro-Syrian and Palestinian-backed militiamen traded sporadic artillery and sniper fire in Lebanon's northern port city of Tripoli Sunday on the third straight day of fighting that has claimed 35 lives, Lebanese radio stations reported.

The state-run radio said former Prime Minister Rashid Karami, Tripoli's leading politician, appealed by cable to Syrian President Hafez Assad to intervene and help bring about a cease-fire in Lebanon's second largest city.

The Christian-controlled Voice of Lebanon radio station in Beirut quoted its Tripoli correspondent as saying preliminary estimates placed the casualty toll in the three-day hostilities at 25 dead and dozens injured.

## BRIEFS

CAIRO, Jan. 2 (SPA) — Egyptian Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali met an American congress delegation here Sunday. Press reports here said Ali briefed the delegation on Egypt's policy toward latest developments in the Middle East and reviewed U.S.-Egyptian relations.

MANAMA, Jan. 2 (SPA) — The political advisor to the President of Gabon arrived here Saturday on a short visit to Bahrain. During his stay he will deliver a message on bilateral relations from President Omar Bongo to Bahraini ruler Sheikh Isa Bin Sulman Al-Khalifa. The political advisor earlier visited Qatar on a similar mission.

ALGIERS, Jan. 2 (SPA) — PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat arrived here to attend official celebrations of the 18th anniversary of the Palestinian military struggle at the city of Tebessa, southeast of Algiers. Arafat, accompanied by other PLO leaders, visited Palestinian military units based in Tebessa.

TEL AVIV, Jan. 2 (AP) — An Israeli who suffered face wounds in the Lebanon war and wears a mask is appealing to police to stop trying to arrest him. Avi Suissa told Israeli newspapers that since being discharged from hospital two weeks ago, he has twice been stopped at gunpoint by police who suspected he was a robber.

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*Integrated Amplifier 8045	1180	1082	*130 W	662	595	*Outdoor German (Antenna)	90	75
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## Younger officers to be promoted

## Indonesian military plans major shakeup

JAKARTA, Jan. 2 (AFP) — The Indonesian military, in effective control of the country for the past 17 years, will this year launch a vast internal shakeup, with freedom fighters of the "1945 generation" making way for younger officers who graduated from military academies.

The rejuvenation of the armed forces, particularly of its most influential and largest branch, the 200,000-strong army (three quarters of the total manpower), has not come about easily. It has become a major issue among politicians after 17 years of virtual military rule over this archipelago of more than 13,000 islands with a total population of 150 million.

In 1952, seven years after independence from the Netherlands, the army first burst onto the political scene, staging "a show of force" before the presidential palace to demand the dissolution of parliament. Then when six generals were murdered in the September 1965 coup attempt blamed on the Communists, Army Chief Gen. Suharto moved in and the military gradually assumed power to "preserve the national stability and economic development", which have been neglected under President Sukarno's rule.

But 1983 will witness the mass retirements of senior officers of the "1945 generation", heroes of the struggle for independence who still occupy the top political and military posts. The mass retirements began in 1982 are already some six years behind schedule as the retirement age of 48 was pushed back to 55 a few years ago, military sources said here.

Indonesia had no military academies in the 1952-1960 period, which explains the gap in the availability of trained personnel. Officers of the new generation set to replace those of the "1945 generation" received their promotions in the 1960s. They are all graduates of military academies, with the oldest in their

late 40's. They are reputed to be more self-confident and better trained intellectually.

No complete rejuvenation of the highest echelons is possible before 1988, but to speed up the process, the new 1960 generation will be promoted more quickly to senior posts, informed sources said. The 1945 generation will probably also withdraw from the political arena as most of its members will then be in their 60's.

President Suharto, a retired general since 1976, will probably win re-election to his fourth and last term next March, the sources added. Gen. Sumitro, the former deputy chief of staff of the armed forces, told AFP the forces would provide political cadres only if "requested" to do so and only if necessary. But observers here noted that the 1982 defense legislation legalized the army's controversial dual civilian and military roles.

Along with the president, 11 of 24 cabinet ministers here are retired generals. Army generals also hold 18 of the 27 provincial governorships. However, in the past year, many middle-level posts, such as those of managing directors in the various ministries, have been turned over to civilians.

Army sources meanwhile said the supply of graduates from the Magelang Military Academy was just enough to meet the needs of the expanding army. But the army is expected to retain its role of "guardian" of the country, officially ready to thwart any threat from Communists, separatists and others in this predominantly Muslim nation of 366 ethnic groups.

A general, who asked not to be named, said this role of protector could be accomplished by reserving key posts such as the presidency, the interior and defense portfolios, the intelligence service leadership, and the chairmanships of parliament and congress, to the military.

## Haiti bomb blast kills one

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, Jan. 2 (AFP) — A bomb blew up a car in central Port-Au-Prince early Saturday morning near the building containing the national taxation department, killing one person, reliable sources reported.

The victim had been near the parked vehicle, the sources said. Other reports, unconfirmed, said that several Haitians had been injured in the blast which occurred at 2:30 a.m. local time. The dead person could not be identified immediately and authorities did not make any statements after the blast. Saturday was the national holiday of Haiti commemorating the achievement of independence Jan. 1, 1804.

The car that blew up was a Ford model made in South Korea which was rented to

foreigners. Reliable sources said that Haitian police were following the trail of one or two American mercenaries linked with the Haitian opposition, though authorities suppose that they may have already left the country.

Observers here recalled that some American mercenaries participated last January in the Haitian opposition's most recent attempt to destabilize the regime, which was a spectacular failure. That attempt was organized by Bernard Sansario. In August 1974, American mercenary Ralph Harrington was killed while handling the detonator of a bomb in his hotel room.

Many European and American tourists are spending the end-of-the-year holidays in Port-Au-Prince, which was calm Saturday.

## Peru guerrillas set off dynamites

AYACUCHO, Peru, Jan. 2 (AP) — Maoist guerrillas set off dynamite charges Saturday in an apparent act of defiance against government forces occupying this southern city, residents said.

There were no casualties and no specific targets for the bombing attacks, which were accompanied by submachine gun bursts, residents of this city 363-kms southeast of Lima said. Reports of arrests of suspected terrorists could not be confirmed because of the government-ordered news blackout on the anti-guerrilla sweep.

The civilian government of President Fernando Belaunde Terry Wednesday ordered the army to take direct control of seven counties in the Southern Andes where Sendero

Luminoso (Shining Path) rebels are trying to start a revolution based on the teachings of the late Chinese Communist leader Mao Tse-tung. An estimated 1,900 government troops have been sent to the region.

On Friday, Sendero Luminoso guerrillas blew up the Ayacucho office of the state-owned Coca-Cola Company and set fire to an undetermined number of bales of leaves.

Coca, which can be turned into cocaine, is legal in Peru in its leaf state. Shining Path also cut telegraph wires earlier this week, affecting service to 60 towns and villages in the military-control zone. About 500,000 of Peru's 18 million people live in the military-controlled communities.



FLOODS: Peasants of the coastal area of Ecuador flee the flooded farmland, the worst floods in 20 years caused by heavy rains. The flooding has claimed 13 lives and thousands of families had to abandon their homes.

## Liberalization likely

## Lee wants to groom able successor

SINGAPORE, Jan. 2 (R) — Singapore's veteran Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew says he is looking for "an able successor to step into his shoes by the end of the decade."

And he has indicated that new measures are under study to introduce more opposition members to parliament without upsetting his hold on power. He told a recent session of his ruling People's Action Party (PAP) that a "more intelligent" opposition was needed to provide what he called sparring partners for younger leaders he is grooming. Lee is now 59 and has been in power since the island state's independence in 1965. He says he will have to relinquish the premiership by the end of the 1980s.

Lee's statement to the PAP surprised many Singaporeans and foreign diplomats, particularly after a sustained government campaign against organized dissent for the past year. The campaign came after a surprise by-election victory by Workers Party leader J.B. Jeyaretnam, who became the first opposition member to enter the 75-seat parliament in 1982.

Jeyaretnam and other opposition leaders refuse to believe the tough prime minister has suddenly gone soft. Jeyaretnam says he fears Lee might devise new ways, including a change in the present British-style constitution, to create a tame parliamentary opposition. He said, however, Lee could not go on pushing the line that the opposition was

unnecessary and irrelevant. "Given all my imperfections, Singaporeans are clever enough to understand the need for an opposition," Jeyaretnam said.

He is worried that Lee's pronouncements might be a prelude to fielding PAP candidates disguised as independents to distort the opposition image. The next general election is not due until late 1984, but political sources said that the government might call a number of by-elections in the next few months to test the ground.

The PAP, with a massive and well-gear political machinery, is too strong and well-entrenched for any opposition group to mount a serious challenge.

There are about a dozen opposition groups, but all are weak and fragmented. Their growth has been stifled to a large extent by government restraints, but Jeyaretnam says the opposition was gaining silent support from Singapore's 2.4 million people. Lee himself accepted Jeyaretnam's election as "not a bad thing for the PAP," although he described the opposition leader as a man of limited political capability.

"I have come to the conclusion that we have to ensure that several better and more intelligent opposition members are in parliament," the prime minister said. "Without opposition members, the younger team has no sparring partners. They need real sparring partners to keep fit and agile. We may have to

make some changes to bring this about."

Lee did not say what he had in mind. Some political sources said the PAP might decide not to contest some seats if it was assured of the two-thirds majority in parliament needed to make constitutional changes. The government might also be considering the possibility of creating an upper house where independents could be nominated, the sources said.

Only a year ago, immediately after Jeyaretnam's election, Lee said he considered a parliamentary opposition only of nuisance value, aimed at upsetting the smooth running of his administration that has made Singapore a major commercial and financial center in Southeast Asia. He has apparently changed his mind on this, but still insists there is no alternative to his party.

He declared that "the PAP has been synonymous with the government. And the government is Singapore." He made clear he would only allow the opposition room to point the pitfalls of the government, not overthrow it. Otherwise, he said, younger PAP leaders would not be able to gain enough experience before they took over after 1991.

There was a suggestion that Lee was about to embark on a scheme that would entail easing restraints on the media, enhancing safeguards for civil liberties and allow trade unions and other organizations full political freedom. He said his present preoccupation was to find a suitable person to succeed him.

## Salvador explosions affect power supply

SAN SALVADOR, Jan. 2 (AP) — Guerrillas greeted the New Year Saturday with bomb blasts around San Salvador and the army bombed rebel positions near the Guazapa Volcano.

Rebels planted dynamite charges on at least four utility facilities around the Salvador-

ran capital, blasting through the cacophony of thousands of firecrackers that Salvadorans set off during the city's new year's eve celebration. The blasts blew out windows and blacked out roughly a third of the capital for several hours. One person was wounded when a blast went off in front of a chemical factory in San Salvador's Third of May neighborhood, witnesses said. Power in many neighborhoods was cut for five minutes before midnight in what officials said was a gesture commemorating more than 1,000 soldiers killed in battle with leftist guerrillas in 1982.

The left-leaning Salvador Human Rights Commission, in figures released recently, says an estimated 42,000 persons have been killed in this Central American country since October 1979, when the guerrilla war began. More than 80 percent of the deaths were civilians caught in the fighting or killed by right-wing death squads.

In Zacatecoluca, 56-kms southeast of the capital, lights also went out for five minutes to remember the dead. In the city of Santa Ana, 65-kms west of the capital, guerrillas blew up power lines at about 11 p.m., but power was reestablished before midnight, local military sources said.

"This was the best new year in three years," said Antonio Navas, a radio

announcer. "I think this (war) problem is ending." Others were less optimistic. "Last night the only ones shooting were the soldiers," said a military official in Suchitoto, 43-kms northeast of the capital. Hundreds of soldiers around the capital and the country set off long volleys of automatic-weapons fire at midnight. "But tomorrow those (guerrilla) fools will be shooting at us."

Air force planes bombed and strafed rebel camps Friday at El Zacamil and Tenango, 48-kms northeast of the capital, and just east of the Guazapa Volcano, the official in Suchitoto said. He said one air force reconnaissance plane was damaged lightly when it took fire from a rebel 50mm machine-gun emplacement at Zacamil. Later American-made "Dragonfly" attack planes bombed the Zacamil camp, as well as another major rebel camp at Tenango. There were no immediate reports of casualties.

Guerrillas entrenched at 27 base camps on the Guazapa Volcano late Friday handed over three prisoners of war to a commission of civilians from Suchitoto who met the rebels at Aguacayo, about two miles from Suchitoto on the northeast slope of the volcano. The rebels handed over one wounded soldier and two civil defense patrolmen captured at Oratorio de Concepcion, on the southern slopes of the volcano a month ago.

## Body of one Zimbabwe kidnap victim found

BULAWAYO, Zimbabwe, Jan. 2 (AP) — The body of one of the two men kidnapped by dissidents in the troubled Matabeleland province was found Saturday, a police spokesman said.

The spokesman identified the body as that of Benji Williams, 71, of Portle Estates, who was kidnapped Friday with his grandson while traveling to their family mine. No additional details on the man's death were available. The spokesman also said there was no information on the whereabouts of the second man, David Bilang, 19.

It was the first political kidnapping in Zimbabwe since six foreign tourists — two Americans, two Britons and two Australians — were seized last July. No trace has yet appeared of the six.

In a ransom note delivered to Williams' wife, Geraldine, the kidnappers had demanded the return of 11 farms seized from opposition leader Joshua Nkomo, a security source said. Also on Friday, bandits shot and killed five whites and a black guard.

The victims, two of them young children, were gunned down as they drove south from Nyamandlovu to this provincial capital, according to a security official, who asked not to be identified. The assailants were suspected to be followers of Joshua Nkomo, leader of the Ndebele people of southwest Zimbabwe, who was ousted from the cabinet of the government of Robert Mugabe in February.

The victims were identified as farmer David Walters, his two sons, Michael, 2, and Sean, 3, his brother-in-law, John Hearnan, a friend, Phillip Boiron, and their black security guard, Tamba Ndebele.

Mugabe and Nkomo were rival guerrilla leaders in the seven-year Bush war that ended white rule in Rhodesia and led to the country's independence as Zimbabwe in 1980. When Mugabe ousted Nkomo from the cabinet, he accused Nkomo of plotting a coup with arms stocked in the 11 farms.

## 2,000 refugees leave Nicaragua for Honduras

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras, Jan. 2 (AP) — An estimated 2,000 Nicaraguan refugees fled to neighboring Honduras in December, and refugee agencies say more than 29,000 Nicaraguans are now sheltered in this impoverished country, the government reported.

Col. Abraham Garcia Turcios, coordinator of the National Refugee Commission, said Friday the government lists 21,000 Nicaraguan refugees in the country. But he acknowledged statistics from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees place the figure at 29,000, including thousands who crossed the ill-defined border without being registered by the government.

The Nicaraguan refugees are part of more than 50,000 Latin American refugees in Honduras, most fleeing political strife plaguing their countries. Honduran officials said international relief agencies provided about \$7 million in refugee aid in 1982.

Refugee statistics list 32,000 Salvadorans, 800 Guatemalans, 60 Haitians and 30 Cubans in the country. Many of the refugees are housed in schools and public buildings throughout Honduras.

## Indian cold spell claims 90 lives

NEW DELHI, Jan. 2 (AFP) — A cold spell which has claimed 90 lives since Christmas in northern India continued Sunday as the National Weather Bureau warned of approaching snow, wind, rain and icy fog in the Himalayan area.

Worst hit by the freezing temperatures are the northern states of Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, next to New Delhi and Kashmir. The latest victims to succumb to the cold were in Uttar Pradesh.

Some regions were still cut off by snow although some roads have been cleared during the past few days. All domestic flights from Delhi on Indian Airlines have been delayed by several hours because of a thick fog.

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**Silence observed****Pacifist group stages protest outside U.N.**

NEW YORK, Jan. 2 (AP) — In response to a request from a Soviet peace group, about 30 representatives of American peace and disarmament groups began the New Year Saturday with 10 minutes of silence outside the United Nations.

A Moscow group, "the Group to Establish Trust Between the U.S. and U.S.S.R.," had appealed to both the Soviet and American governments to begin a dialogue on nuclear disarmament. The Soviet group was described by the American peace advocates as unofficial and independent. The Moscow group had issued an "address to peace supporters" calling for a worldwide 10-minute period of "silence, prayer and universal

reflection on peace, disarmament and the removal of mistrust between nations," according to Joanne Landy, spokeswoman for Campaign for Peace and Democracy East and West.

In response, Ms. Landy said, about 30 persons met Saturday at the Isaiah Wall across from the United Nations for a vigil and several speeches on peace and disarmament. "We are greatly encouraged by signs of independent citizen's initiatives for nuclear disarmament in the Soviet Union, Hungary and East Germany ... In fact, we believe that this kind of democratic participation East and West is essential to the success of the peace process," Ms. Landy said.

**Marchers oppose base in Sicily**

COMISO, Sicily, Jan. 2 (AP) — About 500 pacifists Saturday staged a march to protest the planned installation of U.S. nuclear missiles here and about 65 climbed over the wall surrounding the abandoned airport where work on the site has begun, police said.

"We want to be a permanent reminder at the Comiso Airport," said Thurya Quensel, of Berlin, West Germany, one of the organizers of the week-long march from Catania, Sicily to Comiso. Miss Quensel is past president and one of the founders of West Germany's ecology-oriented Green Party. The demonstrators were from various anti-

nuclear groups in Italy and the rest of Western Europe.

She said some of the demonstrators set up a "peace camp" outside the airport two days ago and plan to stay indefinitely. Police forced the demonstrators to leave the airport, in some cases dragging them out, but permitted them to continue their protest outside the airport walls, Miss Quensel said.

Police said the march was peaceful, except for the incident at the airport, and the demonstrators sang, danced and read poetry along the route. There were no injuries or arrests.

**Sihanouk called betrayer****Cambodia seeks nonaligned seat**

BANGKOK, Jan. 2 (AFP) — The pro-Hanoi Cambodian government, celebrating its fourth anniversary Friday, has stepped up moves to obstruct an appearance at the upcoming nonaligned summit by the leader of an opposition coalition.

In a statement monitored here, it said Prince Norodom Sihanouk was not qualified to attend the summit in New Delhi next March, as he had "betrayed" his people by entering into a "league" with the now-ousted Cambodian Khmer Rouge.

The Phnom Penh government was the "sole, legal authentic representative of the Cambodian people," the statement, carried by the official SPK news agency after a four-

day meeting of the United Front for National Construction and Defense said. Prince Sihanouk is president of the Cambodian opposition coalition formed last June, linking the Khmer Rouge — ousted by Vietnamese-led forces in January 1979 — with two non-Communist groups.

The 97-nation nonaligned movement declared the Cambodian seat vacant at its last summit in Havana in September. The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) — Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand — and China are lobbying for the prince to address the summit, in a bid to obtain the Cambodian seat for the coalition.

**S. Africa blamed for Angola's ills**

LISBON, Jan. 2 (AP) — President Jose Eduardo Dos Santos has laid the blame for Angola's stricken economy on an "undeclared war" waged against the country by white-ruled South Africa.

In a new year address reported by the national news agency, Angop, Dos Santos said incursions into Southern Angola by the South African military were responsible for "the degradation of the economy" and the Angolan people's worsening living standards. He condemned Pretoria's threats of "milit-

ary, political and social" disruption against Angola.

He said there would be an emergency economic plan for 1983 designed to improve living standards. He stressed the need to diversify exports and said measures would be taken to find why coffee and diamond production had fallen. Dos Santos also stressed what he called the need to strengthen the armed forces. He added that compulsory military service introduced last year would help to reinforce combat fronts throughout the country.

**Boat people 'tortured' in Hong Kong**

HONG KONG, Jan. 2 (AFP) — Vietnamese boat people held in closed refugee camps in this British colony have spoken of harsh prison-like conditions with beating and intimidation by guards, the *South China Morning Post* reported here Sunday.

The descriptions in letters to Westerners clash with the official description of life in the camps and comments made by refugee spokesmen during organized press trips. But they were privately corroborated by welfare workers reported action had been taken to deal with the worst of the excesses.

The Hong Kong government introduced the closed camps in July, in a bid to discourage Vietnamese boat people from coming to the already crowded colony. "Is this a nightmare or the truth," asked one refugee who has been in the chimawan camp since July. "Is this a terrible concentration camp of the Vietnamese Communists or the 'refugee camp' in a part of the free world?"

One letter dated Nov. 6 spoke of five cases of inmates being slapped or hit as a punishment. *The Post* reported. The letter also said pregnant women were manhandled and women were afraid of leaving the camp on Lantau Island because of its severe treatment.

**Nepal rules out ban on winter climb**

KATMANDU, Jan. 2 (Agencies) — The Nepalese Tourism Ministry said Sunday it was not contemplating banning winter climbs in the Himalayas following a recent series of deaths due to harsh conditions.

The ministry reported that a French team had called off the search for Jean Bourgeois, 44, missing on the southern face of Everest. The loss of Bourgeois came only three days after the presumed death from exposure of two Japanese climbers, Yasuo Kato and Toshiaki Kobayashi a week ago. Kato became the first man to successfully tackle the world's highest peak in winter.

The spring mountaineering season opens in February when over 40 expeditions are expected. Asked about the winter season, a tourism ministry spokesman said: "We are not compelling any of the international mountaineers to go to the Himalayas. We opened the winter season for climbers who are daring enough to take risks," he added.

Meanwhile, the search for Jean Bourgeois was abandoned early Sunday. Expedition leader Michel Metzger officially informed the ministry of tourism. Three members searched for Bourgeois Saturday on the southern side of the Killer Peak and also looked carefully on the northern slope of Lho La Pass in Tibet. Metzger stated in his report.



PROTEST: Guardian Angels founder Curtis Sliwa leads a group of 40 members of the anti-crimes patrol from the New York area in protest in front of White House. The group is protesting the death of Angel Frank Melvin one year ago in Newark.

**Churchill planned Falklands operations**

LONDON, Jan. 2 (Agencies) — Prime Minister Winston Churchill considered sending British soldiers and artillery to the Falkland Islands in 1952 after a skirmish in a Falklands dependency between Argentine troops and British scientists, newly-published cabinet documents show.

The documents, released Saturday after their statutory 30-year secrecy period ended, show that Churchill was alarmed by the so-called Hope Bay incident and feared Argentina was contemplating invasion of the Falklands, known as Malvinas by the Argentines. On Feb. 3, 1952, a group of British scientists started to unload supplies at Hope Bay — then a Falklands dependency but now part of the separate British Antarctic territory — and rebuild a survey station gutted by fire three years earlier. But they were chased off by an Argentine naval detachment, which claimed the land for Argentina and fired machine gun bursts over the scientists' heads.

Even though the Argentine government reprimanded its navy commander and apologized to London, minutes of a Feb. 18 staff conference attended by Churchill read: "The prime minister has suggested that it would be well in existing circumstances to send a company of British infantry to the

Falkland Islands secretly and at once." Churchill also suggested coastal and anti-aircraft guns be made available to the Falklands, the documents show.

There's no record of the soldiers or artillery ever being sent, but a British frigate did steam to the Falklands, where Governor Sir Miles Clifford was warning in telegrams to London that Hope Bay was a prelude to possible invasion. "Buenos Aires attempt to blame misinterpretation of orders ... doesn't hold water," read one.

In Buenos Aires, the British Embassy dispatched its air attaché to the Argentine port of Ushuaia. But he could find no sign of hostile intent. "I am now sure no offensive action was contemplated," the documents show him reporting back. By year's end, temperatures had cooled, and the frigate was withdrawn.

But some 30 years later, on April 2, 1982, Argentine marines landed at Port Stanley and seized the Falkland Islands from Britain. After a 74-day war, the Argentines surrendered June 14.

The documents also show that the British government called on the joint chiefs of staff to prepare for an intervention in Suez as early as 1952, four years before the Anglo-French

landing, with warnings of impending military action sent to Canada, New Zealand, Australia and South Africa.

Sir Anthony Eden's government asked Britain's military leaders in 1952 to prepare to take action in Suez "to protect British lives and property". The joint chiefs of staff were asked to maintain "a high degree of preparedness" with a view to taking action in Suez, the documents indicated.

**14-year-old girl faces murder charge**

NEW YORK, Jan. 2 (R) — A 14-year-old girl was charged with murder Sunday following the stabbing death of a 14-year-old boy who attended a New Year's party at her suburban home.

Police said Patricia Cummings of Northport, Long Island, had been charged with second-degree murder. If convicted, she could face a prison term of between 15 years and life.

Police, responding to a phone call complaining about a disturbance at the party, said they found the victim, Robert Clayton of East Northport, at about 11.15 p.m.

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## Common psychological malady

## Depression overlooked as problem among elderly

By Lawrence Meyer

WASHINGTON (WP) — By the time Dr. Valery Portnoi first met the patient, the 81-year-old man knew his name, but not his age. The man did not know he was in a hospital, Portnoi recalled later. He knew he was married, but could not give his wife's name. He was strapped to the bed and incontinent.

The man had run a real estate business before his condition deteriorated, and his disorder had been diagnosed as Alzheimer's disease, an incurable deterioration of the brain that is also known as senile dementia. If the diagnosis was right, not much could be done for him.

But Portnoi, a director of geriatric medicine at George Washington University Medical Center here, disagreed with the diagnosis. He concluded after interviewing the patient, his wife and a friend, also a physician, that the man was not suffering from Alzheimer's at all but from depression — a treatable, curable illness. Within a matter of months after treatment began, the patient was able to resume living a normal, active life.

Although unusually dramatic, this case is not exceptional. Increasingly, physicians treating older persons are finding that what appear to be organic mental deterioration or physical problems that defy treatment turn out on closer examination to result from depression.

In some instances, the depression may result from a significant event in the person's life. In other cases, however, the depression may result from drugs the patient is taking or from biological changes that occur in the brain.

Portnoi and other doctors say that most physicians have only recently begun to recognize the role severe depression can play in the illnesses of older patients. The particular phenomenon of depression masquerading as dementia has not been widely studied, but a 1979 British study found that 31 percent of ailments diagnosed as dementia in that country were misdiagnosed.

Portnoi wrote a year ago in a medical journal that "there is reliable evidence to support the idea that dementia is even more over-diagnosed in the United States," where 2.5 million to 3 million persons 65 or older are currently thought to be suffering from some form of that disease, than in Britain.

According to another estimate in an *American Journal of Psychiatry* article this year, between 8 percent and 15 percent of cases diagnosed as dementia turn out to be depression that can be completely reversed.

Portnoi said he became aware of depression as a problem of the elderly when he encountered numerous aged patients who complained of ailments even though he and other physicians could find no apparent physical cause for these symptoms.

He estimates that 30 to 40 percent of the 500 elderly patients he has seen in the last three years were suffering from depression. However, he notes that his patients are not typical because many are referred to him after other doctors have failed to discover a cause for their problems.

Depression is a common psychological malady. Everyone suffers from at least mild depression at one point or another. In most instances, it is self-correcting: the depressed person "snaps out of it" without professional help. In some cases, when the depression is extended or severe, medical and psychological intervention may be necessary. Left untreated, depression can be severe and permanent. Misdiagnosed, the symptoms can become worse.

The symptoms of serious depression, as they appear among elderly persons, include long-lasting difficulty in sleeping, loss of appetite, loss of energy, sluggishness, slowed thinking and loss of interest in usually pleasurable events. In addition, depressed persons may show signs of inappropriate guilt and have recurrent thoughts of suicide. Complaints about physical problems for which a physician can find no clear cause — described as "phantom symptoms" by Portnoi — are not uncommon.

Dr. Neal Cutler, a psychiatrist and chief of the section of brain aging and dementia at the National Institute on Aging, recalled being asked to see a woman in her 60s who had

been described as "dying" by her physician. The woman was emaciated, suffering, among other things, from anorexia, Cutler diagnosed the woman's problem as depression and prescribed antidepressant medication.

Within a week to 10 days, he said, the woman's condition began improving, her weight picked up and she became responsive to her surroundings. After years of living in a nursing home, she was able to return to her family several months later.

Depression is overlooked as a problem among the elderly, Cutler said, because the symptoms can be explained away. "The notion is that as you get older, you get slower."

Until recently, the conventional wisdom viewed depression as a hallmark of old age. Dr. Frederick K. Goodwin, a psychiatrist and scientific director of the National Institutes of Mental Health, takes the opposite view. Depression, Goodwin said, is an aberration in the elderly.

"There's no reason to assume that being old brings depression. That isn't so," he said. "We shouldn't write them off by saying that of course you're depressed when you're old. That's an insult to old people. Not only is it an insult, it isn't true."

In fact, Goodwin and his brother, James, who is chief of gerontology at the University of New Mexico School of Medicine, point out that depression in the elderly often turns out to result from drugs taken to deal with physical problems.

Part of the difficulty is that older persons do not necessarily react to drugs in the same way as younger adults. "For many years pediatricians have been taught in medical schools that children are not small adults."

James Goodwin said. "The point that geriatricians are trying to make is that old people are not old adults, and they react as differently to drugs compared to young adults as children do."

It may take four times as long for a drug to metabolize in a 70-year-old as in a 20-year-old, according to James Goodwin. If the physician prescribing drugs fails to take these slower metabolism rates for older persons into account, the result can be sluggishness, lethargy, disorientation and depression, he said.

Certain drugs prescribed for arthritis, a common enough problem among the elderly, are known to produce symptoms of dementia, James Goodwin said. "This was something that wasn't picked up for some time." Drugs that can cause depression include Reserpine, Methyl-Dopa and others prescribed for high blood pressure.

Misdiagnosis may lead the physician to prescribe the wrong drugs, aggravating the problem. If, for example, a depressed patient is having trouble in sleeping — a symptom of depression — a physician may improperly prescribe a tranquilizer to aid sleep. Tranquilizers may allow the patient to sleep, but may deepen the depression.

Elderly persons with a variety of problems may also be treated by a number of physicians, each of whom could be prescribing medication without any one of them looking to see how the drugs may interact with one another. In some instances, little or nothing is known about drug interaction.

"Often what's needed," according to Frederick Goodwin, "is for someone to stop and say, 'wait a minute. Let's take a complete look here.'"

## New triumph against rabies

By Michel Richard

PARIS, (RFT) — Transgene is a small French company which, specializing in the sphere of genetics, has already forged itself a fine reputation in the international scientific community after only 16 months of existence. For Transgene, founded in June 1980, has already issued its second victory communiqué.

The first victory was the discovery concerning the gamma interferon, a natural substance which it is hoped to use as an arm against viruses and against certain cancers. The second victory, last July, concerns a new vaccine against rabies. Obtained by genetic recombination, this vaccine has two major advantages: it is less dangerous than others to manufacture and in particular is less expensive, thus enabling large-scale vaccination programs to be carried out as a preventive measure.

Two successes for a company — the only one with private European capital dealing exclusively with genetics — whose history is unusual and exemplary. It all began with Robert Lates, director of the bank Paribas, whose many interests include biotechnology; he noticed that, in his domain, the stage of commercial and industrial markets had been reached but that France was strangely absent from this specialized field. And yet (as American scientists assured him) France has some of the finest research workers in the world in molecular biology and genetics.

Robert Lates persuaded the other directors of his bank that the time had come to act. Paribas, a great business bank, took his advice. Two famous French scientists, Pierre Chambon and Philippe Kourilsky, agreed to sponsor the Transgene project. The aim was to develop in genetics, in the fields of medicine, agro-food, energy or chemistry, new processes that can be used by industry.

Several big French investors provided capital: Paribas, BSN, Elf-Aquitaine, Moët-Hennessy and the insurance company AGF. Even better — they offered a part of the capital free of charge to the public research organisms (Pasteur Institute, CNRS, Inserm, Inra) who thus were thus recruited as partners in this applied research project. In this way was born an entirely new type of company in France, a company bringing together in close association academic and industrial personnel, public research workers and industrialists.

by the end of 1980, everything was ready. In Strasbourg, the laboratories were fitted out. From the 200 candidates who came from all over the world, 40 were chosen for the team, including 20 top-ranking research scientists of eight nationalities. Sixteen months later, this team has proved its efficiency. Roussel-Uclaf and the Merieux Institute are the first two industrial groups to use the discoveries of Transgene. They will certainly not be the last.

## CAUTIOUS USE OF BETA-BLOCKERS

## STOP KILLING YOURSELF

By Peter J.

Steincrohn

M.D., F.A.C.P.

Dear Dr. Steincrohn: My doctor tells me that one of the greatest discoveries since the use of nitroglycerine in treating angina pectoris are drugs he calls beta-blockers. Although I need an average of 3-6 nitroglycerine tablets a day, he tells me that one of these days he may put me on beta-blockers. What I'm interested in is wondering if they're necessary if the nitroglycerine is doing a good job. On the other hand are these new drugs so strong that they may be harmful? And can they be taken at the same time as nitroglycerine? I'll appreciate this information — Mr. G.

Dear Mr. G.: Many reports attest the fact that the beta-blockers are living up to their reputation as excellent in managing angina. There are several on the market — such as Inderal, Cordarone and Blocadren. Mainly, these drugs are effective in decreasing the heart rate and the contractions of the heart muscle. In this way, there's less oxygen demand (pain develops on exertion or excitement in angina when the heart muscle cries out for more oxygen). It may not be necessary to discard the use of nitroglycerine. This may be used in conjunction with beta-blockers if your doctor thinks the combination helps even more. However, patients should not depend only on these drugs in managing angina. The old standbys are still necessary: loss of weight, control of high blood pressure, quit smoking, and learning how to relax. Your doctor will probably warn you that beta-blockers sometimes cause fatigue, depression, stomach upsets. They should not be used in asthma patients. Once the treatment with beta-blockers has begun, it should not be discontinued suddenly. This may bring on

heart attacks or other serious complications. In spite of these warnings, we should be thankful for these new beta-blockers.

## MEDICALETTERS

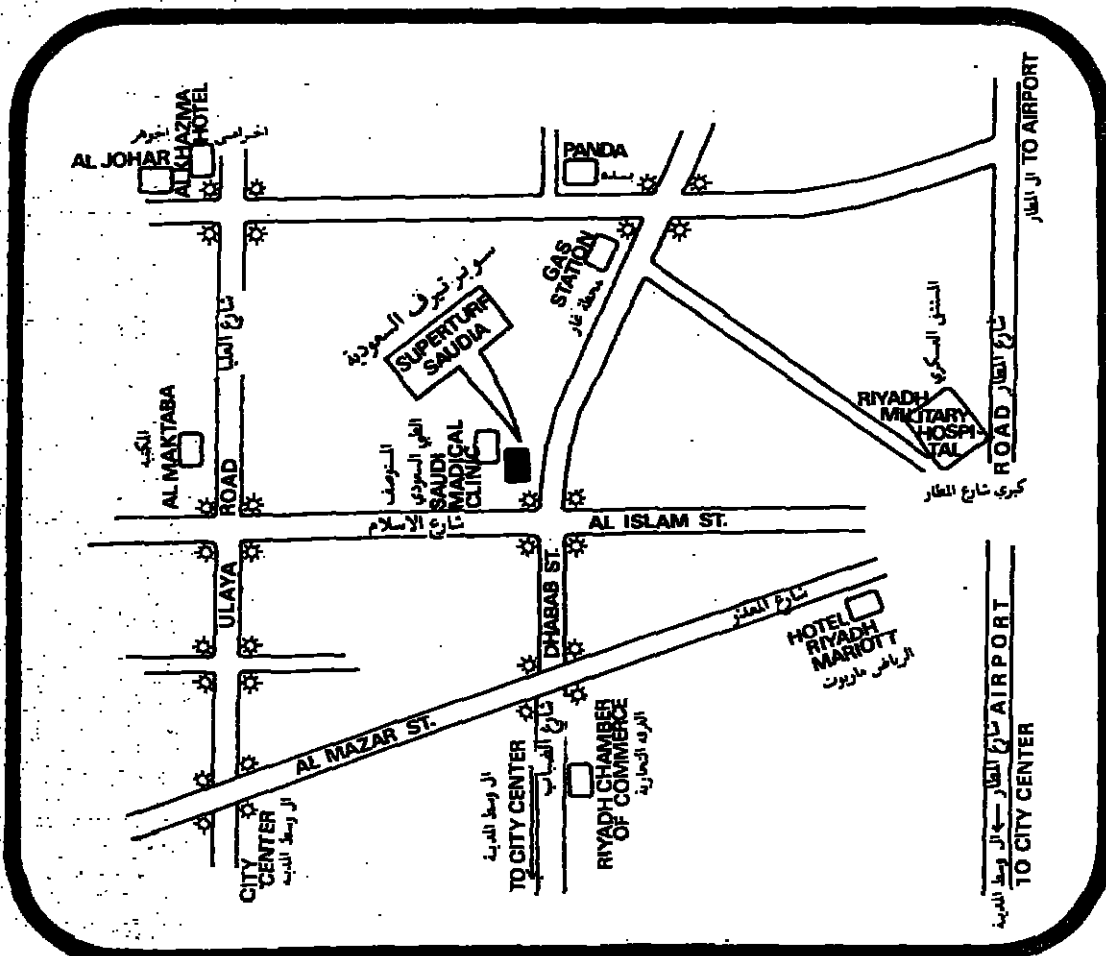
(Replies to and from readers):

Dear Dr. Steincrohn: Why has there been such an increase of cesarean operations? I have three friends who had babies the past year. Of the three, two had cesarean operations. Would excess fees have anything to do with it? — Mrs. Y.

Dear Mrs. Y.: In the majority of cases, medical reasons are what dictate the decision to do cesareans. It's true, there's been an increase of cesarean births, about one in seven or eight pregnancies. The most common reason for the operation is when measurements indicate that the mother's pelvis is too small. In some cases, the age of the mother is a factor in the decision. So is the presence of diabetes, high blood pressure or heart disease. But, in addition to the mother's safety and welfare, judgment must be influenced by what effect normal or cesarean birth will have on the baby's health. I assure you Mrs. Y., that a consideration of fee is of less importance than what's best for mother and child.

For Mr. N.: Your doctor is not necessarily "behind the times" because he advises you to try medical treatment rather than bypass surgery for your angina pectoris. Unless studies indicate that surgery is essential, a trial of medical therapy makes no sense. Medical tools have become quite effective in controlling angina.

(Tomorrow: Blame the fathers — not the fur!)

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## ZIMBABWE VIOLENCE

The cold-blooded murder of white citizens in Zimbabwe and the ongoing violence against whites and tourists alike highlight the state of near lawlessness in that nascent country although it is not the only victim of terrorism in Africa.

Unfortunately, many African countries have succumbed to widespread violence which is fomented internally and externally, but Zimbabwe stands to lose a great deal of reputation if the government continues to stand idly by while some unruly and murderous elements persist in attacking the now defenseless white minority. The country was founded on the premise of peaceful coexistence between the blacks and the whites after a long war of liberation to wrest control from the whites who had seized power illegally in the early 1960s.

The problem is that the ruling party led by President Mugabe is opposed by the losers of Nkomo whose supporters are working hard to give their government and country a lousy reputation for weakness. They have kidnapped and killed innocent tourists and scared away potential visitors. They have terrorized the countryside and aggravated the security situation which is already bad because of South African interference in the country's affairs.

South Africa has been engaged in a systematic campaign of destabilization in several African countries seeking to keep them for ever on the defensive lest they grow in strength and threaten its own abhorrent regime. Zimbabwe is no exception and has had its share of devastation.

But a great deal of the widespread terrorism in many African countries is home-grown and has to be addressed in a more determined manner through more efficient and more disciplined security forces.

## Saudi Arabian press review

**Al-Madinah** Sunday said King Fahd's election by the Delhi-based Indian National Guidance Society as man of the year for 1982 was a great honor to the Kingdom's regional and international policy.

It said the Saudi monarch had won worldwide recognition for his sincere diplomatic efforts in the service of Arab causes and his wise handling of international issues. The society, which includes members of parliament and prominent journalists among its members, chose Friday King Fahd and President Saddam Hussein of Iraq as two of its men of the year for 1982 for their effective contribution to the Palestinian cause.

The paper said King Fahd had adopted a unique and practical policy both at regional and international levels in support of Arab and Islamic causes. It added that the selection of the Saudi monarch by the society was in appreciation of his pioneering role in the service of the Palestinian cause.

**Al-Yom** said the award to King Fahd by the Indian Society was not at all a surprise in view of his diplomatic efforts to bring about the mankind's welfare and happiness. The paper lauded King Fahd's role in reconciling the Arab peripheries and re-establishing Arab solidarity and unity. The paper said the Kingdom's diplomacy attracted worldwide appreciation thanks to King Fahd's efforts to bring about the global welfare and security.

**Al-Bilad** said ever since the emergence of the Palestinian

revolution in 1965, the Kingdom had not spared any efforts to back the Palestinian people in the struggle to recover their usurped rights and had not missed a single opportunity to unveil the Israeli intentions and plots against the Palestinian people. It added that Israel would never be able to achieve its goals at the expense of the Arabs, namely the Palestinian people.

**Okaz** said one of the important accomplishments of the Palestinian struggle was the unification of Arab ranks and adoption of a Pan-Arab peace plan to settle the Middle East conflict. It added that the plan also reflected the Arab nation's ability to take collective political decisions which could create world-wide impacts.

**Al-Jazira** praised the heroic struggle of the Palestinian people and deplored the Israeli plots against them. The paper welcomed international efforts to bring about a just and lasting settlement to the Arab-Israeli conflict in order to ensure peace and stability in the Middle East.

**Al-Nadwa** strongly criticized the American attitude toward the Israeli occupation of Lebanon and condemned Israel's refusal to pull back its forces from the country unless it received the price of its invasion.

The paper said the Israeli provocations and deliberate attempts to hamper the tripartite talks on the withdrawal issue amounted to tacit American recognition of the Israeli policy. (SPA)



## Turkey to strengthen alliances in Middle East

By Robert Little

**LONDON** — Increasing impatience at the continued lack of understanding and support by a number of EEC countries and NATO partners is claimed by a number of European diplomats in Ankara to be the cause of a marked cooling of relations with the west and the deliberate Middle East-orientated shift in foreign policy of Turkey's military government.

Observers in Washington and some European capitals have been expressing fears for some time that the continuing criticism by the Community of President Evren and his government's record over human rights could eventually lead to a serious breach with NATO's most valuable Eastern partner. This was one of the main issues taken up in talks earlier this month in Brussels between U.S. Secretary of State, George Shultz, and the president of the European Commission, Gaston Thorn.

However, since taking over power from the politicians more than two years ago, Gen. Evren has made no secret of the fact that while the country's ties with the West would continue to be important — he believed that Turkey's long-term future interests would lie more with her Middle East allies. The most recent examples of Ankara's concern for its new Middle East commitment were the official visits paid to the Turkish capital by Egypt's foreign minister and King Hussein of Jordan. During the visit of King Hussein, the Turkish president confirmed his government's intention to seek closer alliances with the country's Islamic neighbors and

support for the Fez summit plan for a fair and lasting peace in the region.

At a state banquet held in honor of the royal visitor Gen. Evren declared: "We are of the opinion that a lasting and comprehensive peace in the region is dependent on the restoration of our Arab and Palestinian brothers' wrongfully seized rights. Israel's withdrawal from all Arab territories it has occupied since 1967, the Palestinian peoples being granted self-determination, and the availability, to all countries in the region, of living conditions within safe boundaries recognized by the international community."

Turkey, Gen. Evren went on to say, is firmly committed and is determined to give "whatever support may be necessary to our Arab brothers" for this purpose. Gen. Evren's stated commitment to cementing closer ties with the country's Arab neighbors was further emphasized in a speech before the Consultative Assembly by the Turkish foreign minister, Ilter Turkmen, in which he evaluated Turkey's important geo-political position in the Eastern Mediterranean. "Turkey's strategic importance is carefully appraised by the neighboring and brotherly countries in the Middle East which acknowledge her security needs and geographical vulnerability. 'The restitution and strengthening of our country's inner stability, and the growing part we must play in the region as a result, have been observed with growing satisfaction. This improved state of affairs makes possible the reinforcement of our relations in the region with mutual

acceptance and understanding," he said.

But as pointed by Turkmen in his speech, Turkey's position in keeping up a factor of balance and comparative stability in the area itself depends on the strength of her ties with the West, at least for the moment. Disappointingly for Ankara, however, the expected improvement in Turkey-Western relations, following the overwhelming approval of the country's new constitution by a vote of 91 percent of the electorate, has not materialized. While the United States and some EEC members, including West Germany and Britain, have supported the Turkish government, the Ten have continued to withhold its promised aid, and relations between Ankara and Brussels are at a low ebb.

The fear felt by the Americans is that Turkey will dispair of its so-called European NATO allies and revert into a pan-Islamic, Turco-Arab defense grouping powerful enough to challenge Washington's policies in the region. As seen by Western military strategists, this would be a serious blow to NATO, since Turkey's position on the map is of crucial importance in the defense of the organization's south-eastern flank.

This argument was recently given an added bizarre twist by a spokesman for the Turkish military who declared: "Why do you Europeans keep on criticizing us? If we don't succeed in ruling Turkey, then some day you may wake up to see the 600,000-man Turkish army turn its guns around under orders from Moscow and point them at the West. Do you want to see that?" Yet even Turkey's

strongest critics cannot deny that President Kenan Evren is governing the country today a great deal better than the civilian politicians he ousted and, as the recent referendum unquestionably showed, has the support of more ordinary Turks than they ever did.

Whatever Gen. Evren's left-wing critics might say, though no opposition activity was allowed in the weeks before, the 91 percent of votes cast in favor of the new constitution in the November referendum cannot easily be dismissed out of hand.

So why then does the criticism in Europe of Gen. Evren continue, especially since the military have now firmly committed themselves to holding a general election next year? With the exception of the far left, most of the disapproval in Europe is not because Turkey has a military government or has adopted a comparatively authoritarian constitution, but because of certain alleged violations of human rights, which appear to conflict with Turkey's treaty obligations with the EEC, NATO and her membership of the Council of Europe.

The reply of the present military rulers to these charges is that within the framework of the country's legal codes and constitution, it is the government's responsibility to ensure that social and political stability is retained. That, as they see it, is above everything else, the first priority.

At this critical period in the development of Turkey's 60 years as a democratic republic, the country can least of all afford fair-weather friends such as those in Brussels.

## Tough negotiations on arms issue likely this year

By Michael Getler

**WASHINGTON** — The Reagan administration enters 1983 with what some experienced officials see as a reasonable chance for reaching a nuclear arms control agreement with the Soviet Union. But a big question mark, as one official acknowledged, is whether the administration can "get its own act together" to seize that opportunity if it is presented.

Setting aside for the moment the question of

whether Moscow will negotiate in good faith to reduce the level of its nuclear-tipped missiles, interviews with U.S. government officials suggest Washington is faced with these internal problems:

— While President Reagan has frequently stated his interest in reaching arms control agreements, there is no one at the top level of the administration who is strongly advocating finding a compromise with Moscow, is familiar with the details of arms control and has substantial influence with the president. What this means is that ideas on how to get

agreement tend to enter the administration from the bottom rather than at the top, and therefore are more subject to veto before they reach the Oval office.

— The most recent hopeful sign, say officials who believe an agreement is possible, is that Secretary of State George P. Shultz, who has only been in office five months, is becoming more involved in the issue. But Shultz is hampered, some specialists say, by such things as continued strong opposition by some conservative lawmakers to the proposed appointment of Richard Burt as assistant secretary of state for European affairs. Burt is a State Department specialist on arms control, and Shultz has recently put his prestige on the line in support of Burt's ultimate confirmation by the Senate. But it is not clear yet that Burt will be confirmed.

— The question of Burt's future is symbolic, some officials say, of the broader question of whether this highly conservative administration, with its conservative base in Congress, can in fact reach out to Moscow for a fair arms control agreement on one hand without causing a rebellion among some of its supporters. It is because Shultz has such a low-key style and is so close to the president that many officials believe, if the secretary and the president are so inclined, that he can help pull off an arms control agreement despite the divisiveness of the issue.

— At the moment, sources say the senior administration official "carrying the water" for arms control is Paul H. Nitze, the chief U.S. negotiator in U.S.-Soviet talks in Geneva aimed at limiting medium-range missiles based in Europe. Nitze, who will be 76 next month, is widely viewed as the best informed and most experienced American specialist in this field and is also the one who probably has the best feel for where compromise with Moscow is possible. Yet, officials say, it is not clear who, if anybody, is listening to Nitze.

— Finally, sources believe that one key to whether the Reagan administration will ultimately move on arms control lies in the fate of the Pentagon's budget and what happens to such new weapons as the proposed intercontinental-range MX and intermediate-range Pershing II missiles. Officials acknowledge that it is a self-serving argument to say that fair and prudent arms control agreements can be achieved only if the Reagan rearmament program goes ahead. But they say the

administration is convinced that Moscow will not be more flexible until the Soviets come to believe that Reagan is winning the long-term battle over the defense budget.

Washington and Moscow are engaged in two sets of talks in Geneva that are going on simultaneously. Aside from those involving Nitze on medium-range missiles based in Europe, there are also Strategic Arms Reduction Talks (START) on limiting the intercontinental-range missiles and bombers based in the United States and Soviet Union.

Wednesday, retired army Lt. Gen. Edward L. Rowley, who heads the U.S. START negotiating team, told an interviewer on the NBC-TV *Today* show that "I think the odds are probably 50-50" that the two superpowers will reach an agreement on strategic arms in 1983. But officials following the arms issue believe that if an agreement is to be reached next year, it is more likely in the talks on European-based missiles or perhaps in a combined solution to both negotiations.

Next year is certain to be crucial because by the end of 1983, the United States and its NATO allies are committed to begin installing 572 new U.S. missiles in Europe meant to offset some 600 Soviet missiles, including 333 new triple-warhead SS-20 weapons, already installed. That deployment is certain to cause huge controversy and protests in Western Europe and the Soviets seem determined to try to stop the deployment. Thus, some officials argue, if the White House can reach an agreement with Moscow before then, it would head off a potentially wrenching crisis for the alliance and give the administration an important political victory at home and abroad.

The key issue, however, is what kind of a compromise, if any, can be worked out. It is this question that does not seem to be getting much top-level attention at the moment, according to some sources. There is some speculation, however, that one possible compromise could involve an agreement by the Soviets to destroy as many of their missiles as it takes to bring the number of warheads down to the level that existed prior to the introduction of the new SS-20s, which touched off the Western concern.

In other words, NATO might forgo deployment of new missiles, if the Soviets would go back to the general balance of power that existed earlier, some officials speculate. (WP)

## Letters to the editor

### Urdu programs on TV

Sir,

I congratulate the Saudi Arabian Television on introducing a wide variety of interesting programs, despite the fact that more than 90 percent of the programs are in Arabic. But people from other parts of the world also enjoy them.

There are some very nice programs as "Al Alam Al Fitr" (a good program on wild life), "Majjal" la Al Telefoon" (current affairs and events program), "Al-Kaas Le-Meen" (A quiz program and very useful indeed), "Al Riadhiyat Al Maasra" (a program on maths), "Sahara" (a good entertainment and beautifully composed program), and many others. Almost every day, a sequence from an Arabic drama is shown and there are special programs for women and children as well.

As far as foreign and specially English feature films are concerned, a good selection is there (Lucy Show, for example).

With a number of Urdu-speaking people, I feel, STV can start programs in Urdu language. A large number of expatriates from Pakistan and India are working in this country and they would warmly welcome them.

I, therefore, request STV authorities to consider the following suggestions.

1. Translation and "Tafseer" from the Holy Qur'an and translation of 2/3 Hadheeths as well.
2. 10 minutes duration news in Urdu language.
3. A weekly program on current affairs (like "Hadheeth Al Asbu'aa" in Arabic).

4. A documentary or feature film or a long duration Urdu drama once in a week. Since Pakistan Television was set up a long time ago, they through their experience and talent, are producing superb programs. Their social dramas are remarkable, they can be asked to supply these programs to STV.

(Iqbal Hasan Khan)  
P.O. Box 6015  
Riyadh

### Postal services

Sir,

For the last three weeks, there has been some delay in the arrival of letters from the Far East, India, Pakistan and Bangladesh. I have not received any letter from home for the last one month and thought for a while that this must be due to some postal strike in my own country. But when I heard my colleagues and friends from some other countries also complaining of the same difficulties I am forced to conclude that the delay could be at the receiving end. It is requested that the postal authorities in the Kingdom may look into the matter.

The Kingdom has made rapid strides in the field of postal services. The number of post offices has been increasing rapidly. But the increase has not been commensurate with the rise in the number of offices and trade expansion. For example, there are still some areas, like Madinah Road, where we need more post offices.

K.I. Abdul Latif,  
Jeddah.



## Symbol of fight against oppression

# Salvador murders create a shock wave

By Beverly Beyette

LOS ANGELES (LAT) — Jean-Marie Donovan, 27, a former accountant from Cleveland, is buried in Sarasota, Florida. On her gravestone are inscribed these words: "A rose in December."

The words are her own. Seven months before she was shot to death one night on a deserted road about 35 miles west of San Salvador (five Salvadoran soldiers are accused in the murder), she wrote the words in a letter home: "Things are so much worse now. People are being killed daily. My friends think I should get out, I'm not sure yet. I still want to work down here. Where else would you find roses blooming in December?"

For about six months after the murders, says Pat Donovan, the young missionary's mother, "we were in shock." Then there began a process of political radicalization for Ray and Pat Donovan, a middle-aged Republican couple who live in Florida.

When the Donovans learned that their daughter was assigned to El Salvador, one of the first things Ray Donovan did was to "go out and buy a map." He admits that all they knew of that Central American country was that it "was down there someplace."

Eighteen months later, Jean Donovan's body was shipped home, a U.S.-made bullet in her skull. (The State Department told them there would be a \$3,500 charge for shipping; the Donovans do not hesitate to mention.) When Pat Donovan, a Roman Catholic, learned of her daughter's murder, she says, "I really raged against heaven. It's never easy to lose your child. It's so unnatural. I don't think I'll ever be able to cope with that."

Now, two years after the murders, Pat Donovan is able to say, "I really believe God meant them to be killed, to wake the world to the suffering there. And they went together. We owe it to Jean to help the Salvadoran people."

Pat Donovan mines no words. She wants to tell the American people that, in El Salvador, "we're banking the butchers." As for his daughter's murder, and the State Department's official line that there is no evidence of involvement of highly placed government officials, Ray Donovan says, "it's a cover-up. There is so much evidence."

On a recent Sunday afternoon, about 300 people gathered in the auditorium of Immaculate Heart High School in Hollywood for an El Salvador commemorative conference under the auspices of the Southern California Center for Peace and Justice.

The deaths of the women — Jean Donovan, Maryknoll sisters Maura Clarke, 46, and Ita Ford, 40, both from New City, and Ursuline sister Dorothy Kazel, 40, from Cleveland — "created a shock wave that has been heard around the world," Maloney said.

"Ray Donovan spoke first. And the first thing he wanted people to know, he said, is that 'it is not Russia, Cuba or Nicaragua that is the cause of the revolution in Central America today... It is hunger and injustice and brutality.' In countries such as El Salvador, he added, the military 'do not exist to protect their countries but to guard them.' To assure that injustice will be maintained."

Life there is a horror story, he said, in which the principal actors are the rich, the poor, the military and the Catholic church — and 80 percent are poor, with per capita incomes of \$500 a year and food and clothing costs comparable to those in the United States.

Donovan denounced the Reagan administration for its "insistence on a military solution" in El Salvador and the resulting halt to church reforms. The U.S. government, he said, is "not supporting a democratic government, but a small group of wealthy families" backed by a brutal military regime.



CATCHING THEM YOUNG: A Salvadoran guerrilla leader talks to two young recruits. Besides learning tactics and the psychology of guerrilla warfare, they get a taste of standard education too.

Then Pat Donovan spoke softly, and the first thing she said was, "we are proud to be American citizens." In El Salvador, she added, "as we walked out the door, we'd probably be shot in the head." Then she talked about Jean, the daughter she described as "a gutsy, loving, caring person... (and) a very funny lady."

"Jean told us she feared there would be a bloodbath in El Salvador," Pat Donovan read words she found in her daughter's diary: "I pray that people will always be more important to me than the job I do." She concluded, "Jean deserved at the very least that her native land not reward her killers. Thank you."

Part of the commemorative program was the showing of a PBS documentary film, *Roses in December*, narrated by John Houseman. It is the story of Jean Donovan and it is not a nice film to watch. When it was over, the audience filed out in silence.

As the story unfolds, a voice-over by an actress portraying Donovan portends the tragedy to come. She speaks of the unfairness of the social structure in El Salvador. By June 1979, she is talking of the murders of Catholic priests, of clinging to her belief in prayer as violence shatters the world around her. Finally, two weeks before her death, she writes that she would leave "except for the children, the poor, bruised victims of this insanity. Who would care for them?"

The crux of the controversy surrounding the deaths of the four women is whether, as the Donovans contend, they were murdered by Salvadoran National Guardsmen acting on orders from higher up, or as the U.S. State Department contends, it appears to have been a spontaneous act of violence by enlisted men acting without higher orders.

The bodies of the women, the first Americans to die in the violence that has wracked El Salvador, were found in a crude grave near a

cornfield. All had been shot in the head from behind.

An investigation yielded little concrete evidence, but in a surprise television address in early February, a month before he was deposed, Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte said that six National Guardsmen had been arraigned and were in custody. And he gave this account of the murders, apparently based on testimony of the suspects:

On Dec. 2, 1981, two non-implicated guardsmen saw Donovan and Kazel arrive at the airport carrying handbags "in which they might have been concealing weapons."

They told Sgt. Luis Colindres, who said to keep an eye on them.

The women left the airport, but returned a few hours later, where they met Clarke and Ford, who were returning from a trip to Nicaragua.

It was then that Colindres ordered five privates to change into civilian clothes and go with him to an isolated spot on the road leading from the capital to the airport. He ordered another soldier to halt all traffic between the airport and the spot where his men were waiting.

The van carrying the four women was waved through a checkpoint and on to where Colindres and the others waited. It was searched and then some of the soldiers climbed inside and ordered the women to follow a jeep driven by one of the plainclothes soldiers. When the jeep broke down, all but one of the soldiers transferred to the van. One stayed with the jeep.

According to Duarte, "when they reached a secluded point along the road, he (Colindres) ordered a stop and, having gotten down from the vehicle, ordered his companions to assault some of the women, thereafter ordering that they be shot to death."

The soldiers, Duarte said, then burned the

van and returned to their jeep.

Until the suspects' arraignment, the only known pieces of evidence had been a ballistics test linking one of the soldier's rifles to the killing and a fingerprint lifted from the burned van.

Jean Donovan, Dorothy Kazel, Ita Ford and Maura Clarke are only four of the 32,000 civilians that human rights and church groups estimate have met violent deaths since the coup in El Salvador in October 1979, that brought the ruling junta to power.

But to some they symbolize the fight against oppression and brutality. Ray and Pat Donovan are determined that their daughter's death have meaning. They say that the rebels will win in El Salvador and, when they do, it will be too late for the United States to reverse its stand.

Ray Donovan stands firm: "It was five soldiers operating under orders. There is no group working to bring the killers to trial or to determine who gave the orders or who paid for the murders."

(One of the implicated soldiers turned up a few days after the killings with a large amount of cash, Jean Donovan, who was paid \$250 a month as a member of the diocese of Cleveland's missionary team, would not have had that kind of money on her. The sisters earned even less.)

The Donovans speak of a shut-up-go-away attitude on the part of the State Department. "They have treated us abominably," says Pat. The standard message they're getting, they say, is, "we've done all we can. We are convinced that the murders were committed by five low-level soldiers on their own initiative."

If so, Pat Donovan asks, why not bring them to trial?

In Washington L. Craig Johnstone, the State Department's director for Central American affairs, recently responded to some of the Donovans' charges saying, "there's never been any effort on the part of anybody to cover up. It's quite clear we're prepared to pursue this case, no matter where it leads." But, Johnstone says, "the weight of the evidence would tend to indicate that there was no such high-level involvement." (Among this evidence, he points to polygraph tests.)

The Donovans are suing the State Department, the FBI and the CIA for access to withheld documents pertaining to the case under the Freedom of Information Act. They say that they have been told that they're being withheld for security reasons, but they are not ready to accept that.

Johnstone says the documents are not being released because the State Department wishes to protect some of its sources, and because they contain "very high level" conversations between the two governments that "... would be inappropriate to put on the public record in terms of complicating our relationship with another country."

## A new milestone in space exploration

By Susan Saporito  
Houston Bureau

HOUSTON — David Hannah, Jr., chairman of Space Services, Inc., the first private enterprise company in the United States attempting to enter the space vehicle industry, was the man behind the successful September launch of a privately rocket from Matagorda Island in Texas.

The launch marked a milestone in the development of the private, profitable space exploration company. Hannah envisions a role in the private sector in space that complements the program being undertaken by NASA (National Aeronautics and Space Administration). Addressing a recent meeting of the Houston Chamber of Commerce Aviation Committee, Hannah recalled the company's first launch and disclosed the company's future plans in space.

Originally, Hannah said, his company planned to build the rocket then go quietly to Matagorda, launch the rocket then tell the public they'd done it. "We didn't think anybody really cared what we were doing," he said. But a contact of Hannah's in Washington, D.C., said that a quiet launch might be viewed as a clandestine operation and suggested Space Services let the public know. They did. Hannah said the publicity behind launch of their first rocket served the purpose of getting the attention of NASA.

"They came down and from then on we've had a real good working relationship. The help they gave us not only got us into the direction of using solid fuel rockets, which turned out to be much more dependable, but also opened the doors for negotiation with former astronaut Deke Slayton, who is our new president of Space Services," Hannah said. "Not only is he famous — he was one of the seven original astronauts."

That first launch, Hannah said established the credibility of the company, but more importantly, showed that the private sector can do things in space. The entire operation from start to finish was accomplished with private funds.

"We're now hard at work getting our next orbital vehicle ready that will be launched, hopefully by the end of 1984," Hannah said.

The payload on the next vehicle will be an orbital vehicle, not a stationary vehicle, Hannah explained.

"It will go into low earth orbit and be an earth sensing vehicle," Hannah said. The vehicle will weigh 500 pounds 225 kilograms and orbit at about 100-200 miles 160-320 kilometers in space.

"We hope the vehicle will have the ability to get infrared pictures back from the satellite to a ground receiving station which will enable us to supply services in that field of development," he said.

He cited the earth sensing field as an area to be drastically expanded within the next few years. "It's a wonderful exploration tool," Hannah said. "It gives you a way of determining the mineral contents of large vast areas and offers a low cost that's hard to compete against. There is a spectrum band, that if you zero in on that particular band, it will tell you if clay has been exposed to hydrocarbons or not. That will give you an idea if there is an oil accumulation in that area." Hannah explained, "There's more oil to be discovered, but the difficulty has been finding out exactly where it is. This method, if successful, will enable us to find areas where oil is potential, but has never been explored before."

In addition to having the earth sensing camera on board the next vehicle, Space Services also hopes to have remote data gathering equipment operable as well. The procedure dates back to the early days of NASA, according to Hannah, whereby, information is picked up from an isolated area then dumped back to a central receiving station. It

requires low ability on the part of the sender and a very small receiver.

"It's a very primitive system," Hannah said, "but in lots of Third World countries, this is all they have. To offer them a station where they can set up for about \$20,000-\$25,000 is a lot different than offering them a station costing a half a million dollars."

"If they can feel that they're a part of this space program, even so slight as this, it will make them feel a part of ongoing technology," he said.

Hannah said the State Department was very enthusiastic about the concept when Space Services presented it to them. The reason being it avoids differences in the laws that govern space which have arisen with increased exploration.

The principles of the Law of the Sea have been adopted by Third World nations and applied to outer space, Hannah said. The law states that the resources of the sea are for all mankind and that all nations share equal benefit in discoveries.

"If that concept is to be adhered to," Hannah stated, "any nation that mines part of space, not only pays royalties to the nation doing it, but they also have to hold back and pay a portion of funds that you get to the Third World nations sharing in the benefit of the particular resource. So anyone who goes into space must share with the whole world, whatever revenue they get from it. Imagine dividing up the revenue among any of our Third World nations. There wouldn't be any royalty left for the investors," Hannah said. "So there would be no incentive for investment if you went that route."

"What we think will happen if we let the Third World nations have a part in the program, is we might succeed in defusing that way of thinking and let them feel they are benefiting from our space operation. It would make it a lot easier to keep a law like that from being passed. In this way, we can ask Third World nations if they'd like the service and if so, provide it at a price they can afford."

"Another operation Space Services hopes to perform on either of its next two launches is the establishment of a positioning satellite. Hannah suggested the satellite could be used by the trucking or railroad industry to keep track of its vehicles while en route. Hannah said that all future missions of Space Services will continue to be funded by the private sector.

"We're not asking the government for any funds," he said. "All we ask of government is to step aside and let us perform." Officially, Hannah said, the government is in sympathy with the idea of commercialization in space, but added that the actual Washington bureaucracy is not sure how they stand on the issue.

"We've established a pattern," he said, "but we haven't established the full consent of the people in Washington... that we really are there and will continue to stay there and do our operation. Hannah said the advantage his organization has in space is that they do not have to go through the expense of "trial and error."

"All that information from prior NASA missions is readily available to us. We only have to apply it to our operation. We apply specific information to a particular project and then perform it as inexpensively as we can."

Beyond the 1986 period, after fully utilizing low orbit, Hannah said his company will begin to think in terms of space stations. "These stations will allow us to do gravity-free manufacturing and provide a platform for us to go deeper into space for mining the moon and asteroids."

"By utilizing space in those small steps, we can go on to where we won't have to worry about the limitations on earth," he said.

## Malaysia furor over morality

By Reg Gratton

KUALA LUMPUR (R) — A furor has erupted in Malaysia over the announcement of a proposed morality law which highlights the government's problems in trying to balance the sensibilities of Muslims and non-Muslims.

Prime Minister Datuk Seri Mahathir Muhammad has urged Malaysians not to be alarmed and said any law on morality would only be introduced after a thorough scrutiny of its ramifications among all races in the country. Islam is the official religion in Malaysia and the faith of the majority Malays.

The minister who made the original statement, Datuk Muhammad Nasir from the prime minister's department, said no proposals had been drafted. If the intention of the Malay-dominated government had been to

test the climate of opinion, as some political commentators believe, the public response was mixed and in some cases surprising.

Former Prime Minister Tunku Abdul Rahman, never one to mince words, flatly rejected the idea of a morality law. The Tunku (prince), a former secretary-general of the Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC) said it was hard to know how such a law could cope with prevailing immorality.

"The right thing to do is not just introduce laws to correct human behavior but to educate people to respect the society in which they live and to know right from wrong," he wrote in his weekly newspaper column.

Datuk Muhammad had said that under the proposed law, which would be based on Islam together with other religions, people who frequented vice dens, dressed improperly on acted obscenely could be guilty of an offense. He did not go into details.

Several organizations, seeing the morality law as a curb on individual freedom and parliamentary democracy, asked how such legislation could be reconciled with the administration's professed liberalism.

Gurmit Singh, a leading environmentalist and government critic, said the authorities were using a sledgehammer to crack a nut. "It will be one voice speaking for all. It is like the Dark Ages when the religious leaders had all the powers," Abdul Razak Ahmad, secretary-general of the small opposition Socialist Party said there were already adequate laws to govern morality. The penal code already covers offenses of indecency.

But religious leaders spoke out in support of the proposed new law, with one saying that it would result in fewer social problems. "It will not only benefit the individual, the family and the community but the various races and the country as well," said Datuk Yusof Sulaiman, chairman of Islamic Religious Affairs in the southern state of Johore.

Although Dr. Mahathir moved quickly to lower the temperature of the debate, even joking that more policemen would have to be recruited to check men staring or winking at women, he did not deny that the government was thinking of legislating. "We have to conduct a thorough study to ascertain whether there is a need to enforce such laws in the country," he told the national news agency Bernama.

## Renovation proceeds cautiously in Paris

By Robin Smyth

PARIS (LOS) — For the second centenary of the fall of the Bastille in 1889 it will be possible, should this be your idea of an evening out, to go to the opera in the heart of Paris in your own small boat and dock a few minutes away from the box office.

The immense opera house in the Place de la Bastille, which will bring music to the people and renew to Socialist culture, is still in the early planning stage.

But round the Bassin de l'Arsenal, the finger of canal pointing up from the Seine at the Bastille column, teams of workmen are putting finishing touches to a dock for 230 pleasure craft which is scheduled to open in March. The rentals run from one day to 30 years. A reinforced lock holds out the floodwaters of the Seine. A restaurant, shops and a bath house are being installed in newly planted gardens along the eastern bank.

The port will bring new life without, one hopes, severe cabin-cruiser jams, to that attractive backwater, the St. Martin Canal, which is joined to the Arsenal by a spectacular tunnel under the northeastern boulevards.

In other parts of the city, renovation proceeds more cautiously. Paris, which is far smaller than many capitals, manages occasionally to digest a barbaric novelty like the Eiffel Tower and Beaubourg, the late President Pompidou's cultural toy-chest. But although Parisians have taken the Center Georges Pompidou to their hearts, Pompidou's skyscrapers tramping across the Left Bank remain unloved and unassimilated. Both the Gaullist-run city and the Socialist State now seem agreed not to make the same mistake again.

Sometime next summer the cranes, catwalks and mud should recede from the Forum des Halles and its gardens. We shall get a first clear view of part of the city's most hotly contested architectural site, where many ambitious ideas about how to fill the hole left by the Paris markets were discarded in favor of tiers of shops like a crystal meteorite embedded in the earth.

## For 2nd centenary of Bastille

The streets around Les Halles are changing every day. The decorous armies of art galleries and boutiques converging westward from Beaubourg and eastward from the Forum have met across the badlands of the Rue St. Denis, whose southern stretch has been turned into a walkstreet. The hookers are still hunkered in neater surroundings, but some shops have been forced to withdraw northward.

The Rue St. Denis is a handsome street — the royal procession route of medieval kings into their capital — and well worth showing off to better advantage. But one hopes that bounds can now be set on the insidious spread of beautification and boutique which sends up rents and drives out simple citizens who

cannot live by ready-to-wear alone.

A cultural information center for tourists with a computerized memory-bank will shortly be in business on the Rue Pierre-Lescot at the opening to the Forum. This will be particularly welcome to those who are confused by the post-Baubourg art gallery scene.

The Eiffel Tower, dangerously overweight, has now slimmed-off 1,000 tons. On dark winter mornings one can still see fountains of sparks falling from the summit as workers strip away the last unwanted pounds. Loud remarks about slimming cures sometimes undermine the metabolism do not go down well.

### SELF-SERVICING

WRITTEN & DRAWN BY BILL CALDWELL

**CHECK THE BATTERY CASE**

IF TOPPING UP OF THE BATTERY IS REQUIRED MORE AND MORE FREQUENTLY THERE COULD BE A FAULT IN THE ELECTRICAL SYSTEM\* BUT IT IS MORE LIKELY THAT ELECTROLYTE IS LEAKING OUT THROUGH A HOLE OR CRACK IN THE BATTERY CASE. DISCONNECT THE BATTERY AND REMOVE IT FROM THE CAR.

\* HAVE IT CHECKED BY AN AUTO-ELECTRICIAN.

**TERMINALS**

**CASING PLATES ELECTROLYTE LEVEL**

EXAMINE THE CASING THOROUGHLY. A LEAK WILL BE FAIRLY OBVIOUS — THERE WILL BE A WHITE DEPOSIT AROUND IT BUT CRACKS CAN BE DIFFICULT TO DETECT.

IF THE DAMAGE IS BELOW THE ELECTROLYTE LEVEL THERE IS NOTHING YOU CAN DO AND THE BATTERY WILL HAVE TO BE REPLACED. BUT IF IT IS ABOVE THE LEVEL YOU MAY BE ABLE TO REPAIR IT WITH SEALING WAX.

**WASH THE BATTERY DOWN WITH A STRONG SOLUTION OF AMMONIA IN WARM WATER (BUT KEEP IT AWAY FROM YOUR EYES)**

**DRY THE CASE AND MELT A STICK OF SEALING WAX — KEEP NAKED FLAMES AWAY FROM THE BATTERY — AND WORK THE WAX INTO THE HOLE WITH A PENKNIFE.**



## With recession persisting

## Austerity catchword for W. Europe in '83

PARIS, Jan. 2 (AFP) — Western Europe saw the new year in this weekend in a spirit of economic and political gloom, if not doom, with little hope that the recession can be overcome in the next 12 months.

Economic austerity will be even more the general rule in 1983 as the French government has now adjusted its expansionary policies, and is more in line with other administrations which for some time have been applying tight monetary controls despite rising unemployment.

France's economy minister warned that the government could not embark on expensive reforms during the next two years because of the need to control the budget deficit.

The Italian government ended the old year by approving plans for huge tax increases intended to contain the budget deficit as part of an austerity program to improve the health of the imbalanced economy.

West Germany enters the new year with preparations for a general election in March following the decision of Chancellor Helmut Kohl deliberately to lose a confidence vote so as to be able to seek a popular mandate. Kohl assumed power after the Social Democratic Chancellor Helmut Schmidt lost a vote of confidence essentially over a dispute about how to contain the budget deficit and help the unemployed.

West Germany has managed to pull its trade deficit back into surplus, but unemployment has risen 45 percent in 12 months.

In Britain, there are more than three million people without jobs, and the industrial base continues to diminish, although what remains is said to be far more productive than a few years ago. The inflation rate has been halved to about six percent, but the economy continues to be disproportionately depen-

dent on exports of North Sea oil. Consequently the possibility that oil prices might decline has been largely responsible for reducing the value of sterling by some nine percent in recent months.

1983 thus looks like being make or break year for the British economy — and for the personalized policies of Conservative Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher who is expected to announce the date of the next general election before the 12 months are up.

Jan. 1 marked the 10th anniversary of Britain's still controversial entry into the European Economic Community. It also marked the beginning of what threatens to become one of the community's worst internal disputes — a fisheries "war".

Denmark has rejected a policy thrashed out during seven years of talks and accepted by the other nine members. Danish fishermen have said they will breach new arrangements by fishing in British waters, while the British — in line with community policy — have warned that the royal navy will be used against poaching Danes.

The dispute will be just one of the headaches to be borne by West Germany which assumes the presidency of the community's council of ministers. Other long running problems which cannot drag on indefinitely are the restructuring of the community budget, reform of institutions, and defense of the straining European Monetary System (EMS).

Protectionism was raised as one of the greatest threats to the world economy in the new year report by the Paris-based Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) which saw unemployment in Europe rising by a million every six months in 1983.

## 'Group of 10' talks to focus on IMF quotas

PARIS, Jan. 2 (AFP) — Informed sources have reported that the finance ministers of the "Group of Ten" (major non-Communist industrial nations) are going to meet in Paris on Jan. 18 for talks that will deal with a number of important issues.

Among them are plans for upping the quota contributions of member countries to the International Monetary Fund (IMF), further loans on an urgent basis to some Latin American countries to help them cope with their debt and payment problems, and ways to bring down interest rates.

As to the latter, many of informed businessmen and analysts feel that rates are still too high in many industrial countries — so high that they still constitute a definite barrier to the economic recovery that many of those economies so desperately need. Officials and others remain gravely worried about the social dangers of continuing high (and even rising) unemployment, which is likely to continue unless, and until, the industrial world returns to high enough growth rates to make it possible to make substantial dents in the jobless rolls.

The ministers will pursue discussion of a planned increase in IMF quotas, in an effort to put the fund in a better position for helping countries that have gotten bogged down in debt and payment problems — such as Mexico, Brazil, Poland and others.

Many IMF members want a quota increase on the order of 50 percent, but the United States has held out for a 40 percent maximum. Presumably, the ministers will try on Jan. 18 to reach a compromise on this issue.

The "Group of Ten" consists of the United States, Canada, Japan, West Germany, France, Britain, Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium and Sweden.

## Quality control comes into vogue in Japan

KYOTO, Japan, Jan. 2 (R) — Quality control, the concept applied successfully for years on the Japanese factory floor, is moving into the boardroom, and it appears to be as much a winner there as among the robots, machine tools and assembly lines.

One company which has adopted the concept is Komatsu, which has 23,600 employees around the world making and servicing giant construction machinery like bulldozers, earthmovers and excavators, and which exports 60 percent of its production.

The company embraces what it calls "total quality control" applied throughout its six main factories, its offices, its distribution network and even at the plants of its suppliers.

The technique has been so successful it is

being studied by U.S., European and South-east Asian managers who have been looking increasingly at Japanese management techniques to find ways of improving their own. "If we don't do something to match it we will be in trouble soon," said one French manager here during a visit to a Komatsu plant.

Komatsu's total concept, which has won the company an award as one of the most quality control conscious in Japan, begins with a thorough survey of the market. "Market research is the most important aspect of the whole system," said Kaoru Shimoyamada, manager of the company's quality assurance department.

Teams of company engineers in Japan and abroad survey potential customers, dismantle competitors' products, better Komatsu

machines to destruction to establish a quality standard — and then attempt to meet it using the cheapest and most efficient production processes.

But the key is the attitude of the Japanese worker. Quality control circles, small groups of employees who meet regularly, often under the direction of an ordinary worker, scan day-to-day operations for shortcomings and recommend improvements, the vast majority of which are taken up by the management.

Komatsu says there are 1,100 quality control circles throughout the company covering 98 percent of the manufacturing division's employees and making 40,000 improvements a year. And now the idea has spread to the management.

Each year the management identifies objectives and improvements for the next five years. And to make sure workers do not forget them they are printed in Komatsu diaries given to every employee.

Departmental managers set targets, analyze obstacles and delegate responsibility to their subordinates to come up with an answer. As the concept filters down through the ranks, white-collar workers meet in quality control circles to improve their efficiency. Even office secretaries are involved.

Problems on the factory floor are passed up to the boardroom and directors tour plants to discuss solutions with the people who will have to implement them, an activity managers say brings them much closer to the workforce than their European or U.S. counterparts. At the end of the year the company president assesses the degree of improvement achieved and outlines plans for the year ahead.

The history of quality control at Komatsu goes back to 1961 when the government allowed Caterpillar Tractor Company, the U.S. machinery giant, to set up a joint venture in Japan with Mitsubishi Heavy Industries.

## Tough times ahead for Italy

PARIS, Jan. 2 (R) — The Italian economy will probably continue to experience serious imbalances in 1983, with problems arising from uncertain demand from other European countries and a downward revision of likely imports from OPEC, the organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) said.

A risk of a new price/wage spiral, affecting external competitiveness, is rising as the next wage round approaches, it said in its latest survey of the Italian economy.

The OECD repeated forecasts made in its semi-annual economic outlook published last week that Italian gross domestic product will have grown by only 4 percent this year, with growth narrowing to 4 percent in 1983.

The OECD said prospects in the three key areas of foreign demand, wages and public sector transactions remain most uncertain during 1983.

A slowdown is likely in Italy's market growth for manufactured exports next year, since the timing and extent of the European economic recovery is uncertain and demand from OPEC countries is not likely to be high, the OECD said.

It said uncertainty also remains on the measures needed to reduce the growth of social expenditure and it seems unlikely that there will be large reduction of the public sector borrowing requirement as a percentage of GDP.

The OECD said uncertainty is greatest concerning wages, where employers have announced they will not renew for 1983 the private sector "scala mobile" indexation system.

Trade unions have accepted the principle of a reform in the indexation system, but have not reached agreement on how this should be done and want it kept separate from wage negotiations.

## Japan bid to avert trade war

TOKYO, Jan. 2 (R) — Japan goes on the diplomatic offensive this month to try to ward off protectionist threats from the United States and the European Economic Community, two of its most important trade markets.

Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe arrives in Brussels Monday at the start of a European tour and Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone goes to Washington later in January.

Abe's discussions in Brussels, Bonn, London, Paris and Rome will dwell almost exclu-

sively on trade. The subject will be high on Nakasone's agenda when he goes to the United States on his first foreign trip since becoming prime minister in November.

Faced with the twin specters of recession and unemployment in the United States and Western Europe, the idea of protectionist retaliation reflects the view in Washington and Brussels that Tokyo maintains unfair barriers to foreign goods.

Its trade surplus with rest of the world totaled \$20.4 billion in the year ending last March 30 and the government forecasts a drop this year to \$19 billion.

Japan has huge surpluses with the United States, its single largest export market, and the European Community, which ranks third behind Southeast Asia as a market for Japanese goods.

Calculation methods vary but the United States says its deficit with Japan totaled \$16 billion in 1981 and will approach 20 billion in the current year. The European Community estimates its deficit will be only slightly lower than the \$14 billion recorded in 1981.

Officials said Abe would explain in detail Japan's latest package of trade measures aimed at opening up its market, the third in 12 months, and seek to assure them of its sincerity in trying to ease friction.

The measures, which Japanese officials acknowledge to be insignificant in their effect on reducing the trade surpluses, include tariff cuts on certain food and manufactured goods and bigger import quotas on some agricultural products.

## Israeli airline to resume flights

TEL AVIV, Jan. 2 (AP) — An agreement between the Histadrut Labor Federation and the receiver of El Al was ratified late Saturday night by a district court judge, and the national airline, threatened for months with closure, could resume flights during the coming week, Israel radio reported.

The agreement capped weeks of negotiations over a tough new labor contract giving El Al's management the right to fire workers, ban wildcat strikes and force workers into one airline-wide union instead of the present eight.

The Histadrut, negotiating on behalf of El Al's 5,000 employees, agreed to let the remaining issue of salary payments during the past three months shutdown, be resolved in talks with the finance ministry, the radio said.

## Spain's growth seen at 2%

BARCELONA, Jan. 2 (AFP) — The Bank of Spain has just issued a report saying that it would be difficult for the Spanish economy to grow by more than 2 percent in real terms in 1983.

The bank says that the growth outlook has been made somber by the poor prospects for recovery of the world economy as a whole. In the last couple of decades, as Spain has developed its industrial sector strongly, it has become considerably more integrated with the Western industrial economy as a whole, so it is now much more dependent than before on a reasonable level of economic health in its trading partners to help fuel the Spanish economy.

This is particularly true with respect to the economies of the 10 members of the European Economic Community (EEC), of which Spain hopes to become a member (along with Portugal) in 1984.

However, negotiations have dragged out to a greater extent than originally anticipated, in

large part because of the difficulties of integrating Spain's agriculture sector into the Common Market, and it is by no means assured that Spain will be able to get into the EEC that quickly. Indeed, many observers believe that Portugal has a good chance of joining before Spain — though the Spaniards want simultaneous membership.

The Bank of Spain also foresees an inflation rate for the year just getting under way down to about 11 percent.

As to employment, it cannot rise in stable fashion unless growth in real terms rises, the bank believes, and such growth would have to be supported by favorable developments in the international economy as a whole. The present unemployment rate is about 16 percent. Of course, Spain is only one of a number of major industrial countries with great and continuing problems of joblessness, and there is no reason to expect Spain (and the new socialist government) to be more successful than other industrial lands in coping with this disease of advanced economies.

## Move for African common market

HARARE, Jan. 2 (AFP) — The Preferential Trade Agreement (PTA) for southern and East Africa which came into effect Saturday, has as its ultimate goal the formation of one of the largest common markets in the world.

But the heads of state and government who met in the Zambian capital to launch the PTA earlier this month are contenting themselves at present with the modest aim of gradually reducing customs duties.

Some 13 countries already belong to the PTA, and nine have signed and ratified the treaty: Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Mauritius, Uganda, Somalia, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Four signatories — the Comoros

Islands, Malawi, Swaziland and Burundi — have not yet ratified the agreement.

Finally, seven other states — Angola, Botswana, Madagascar, Mozambique, the Seychelles, Rwanda and Tanzania — which were represented by observers at the preparatory meetings, have not yet sought to become members.

The plan is to join up with other regional free trade associations such as the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the Customs and Economic Union of Central Africa, in order to make sub-Saharan Africa into a vast common market within 10 years.

On paper, the PTA zone, covering 8.3 million square kilometers (2.2 million square miles) is rich in natural resources, and is one of the world's leading regions for production of platinum, manganese, gold and diamonds. Reserved oil, coal, natural gas, uranium, nickel, copper and cobalt are also considerable.

But the obstacles blocking the "PTA common market," an idea first launched in 1978 by the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, are awesome.

First the pattern of traditional trade routes between northern industrialized countries and southern developing nations, with raw materials sold against manufactured products, must be broken. The tradition is enshrined for example in the Lome convention between the European Economic Community and the A.C.P. countries (Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific).

## Inflation records 99% rise in Brazil

RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 2 (R) — A Brazilian inflation in the 12 months to the end of December was 99.7 percent, figures from the independent Getulio Vargas Foundation show.

This compared with a year-on-year 95.3 percent to November and 95.2 percent 1981.

The government aims to bring the 12-month inflation rate down to 70 percent in 1983, as part of an agreement in principle reached with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in return for a three-year emergency loan.

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## And protect franc

## Paris spells out steps to bolster economy

PARIS, Jan. 2 (AFP) — France began the new year with a commitment to deflation, austerity, strong defense forces, and defense of the franc.

The main threat to the economy continues to be the trade deficit, and although some progress has been made in recent months in containing it, the overall trend for the year has caused serious concern both to the government and currency holders.

Despite a second devaluation during the year, a wages and prices freeze, and tough measures to curb some imports, the franc has been the subject of periodic bouts of nervousness on the markets.

Economy Minister Jacques Delors has frequently stated his determination to defend the current parity, and he was repeating this sentiment as the year ended, declaring that France's competitiveness was good, that it was well on the way toward deflation, and that in terms of financial support "our munitions are at a high level."

He added "there is no reason why we should not defend the currency," explaining that the franc was neither strong nor weak but was a "convalescent currency which needed to prove to the world that it was on the way

back to health."

His remarks came a day after the Bank of France published figures showing that its currency reserves fell by more than 1 billion francs (about \$150 million) in the week to Dec. 23.

The figures were interpreted as indicating that the bank had probably drawn on lines of credit established to support the franc.

The figures match massive intervention by the bank on the currency markets. On Dec. 16 in particular the Bank of France spent between \$3.5 and \$5.6 billion francs (between \$500 and \$800 million) supporting the franc, according to experts. In October France raised a line of credit worth \$4 billion through a consortium of international banks.

Delors said in an interview with the *Weekly Express* magazine that new progress should be made toward deflation this year, adding that expensive reforms could not be introduced in the next two years because of the need to contain the budget deficit.

He also said the government's aim was to bring the trade deficit down to between .3 billion and .4 billion francs (\$440 to \$588 million) a month.

## U.S. to hunt for oil in Ethiopia

ADDIS ABABA, Jan. 2 (AFP) — The United States oil firm Chevron may be prospecting in the west of Ethiopia, according to diplomatic sources, and the Soviet Union in the East, but for the inhabitants of Addis Ababa the search is more immediate — for their staple cereal food of teff at an affordable price.

In the Ethiopian capital, where salaries have been practically frozen since the Marxist revolution eight years ago in spite of an estimated inflation rate of 35 percent, potential oil riches are only a dream for this desperately poor country.

In September traders stopped selling teff at the official price of 50 birr (\$25) a quintal (220 pounds). Prices soon rose to 200 birr, before falling to around 130 at the end of the

year. But the average salary in Addis is between 150 and 200 birr, and some employees only earn 60 to 70 a month.

Speculation in advance of the end of the year harvest is probably at the root of the problem, but in this fiercely nationalistic country where the government's links with Moscow are widely resented, rumors have abounded that teff has been exported to the Soviet Union.

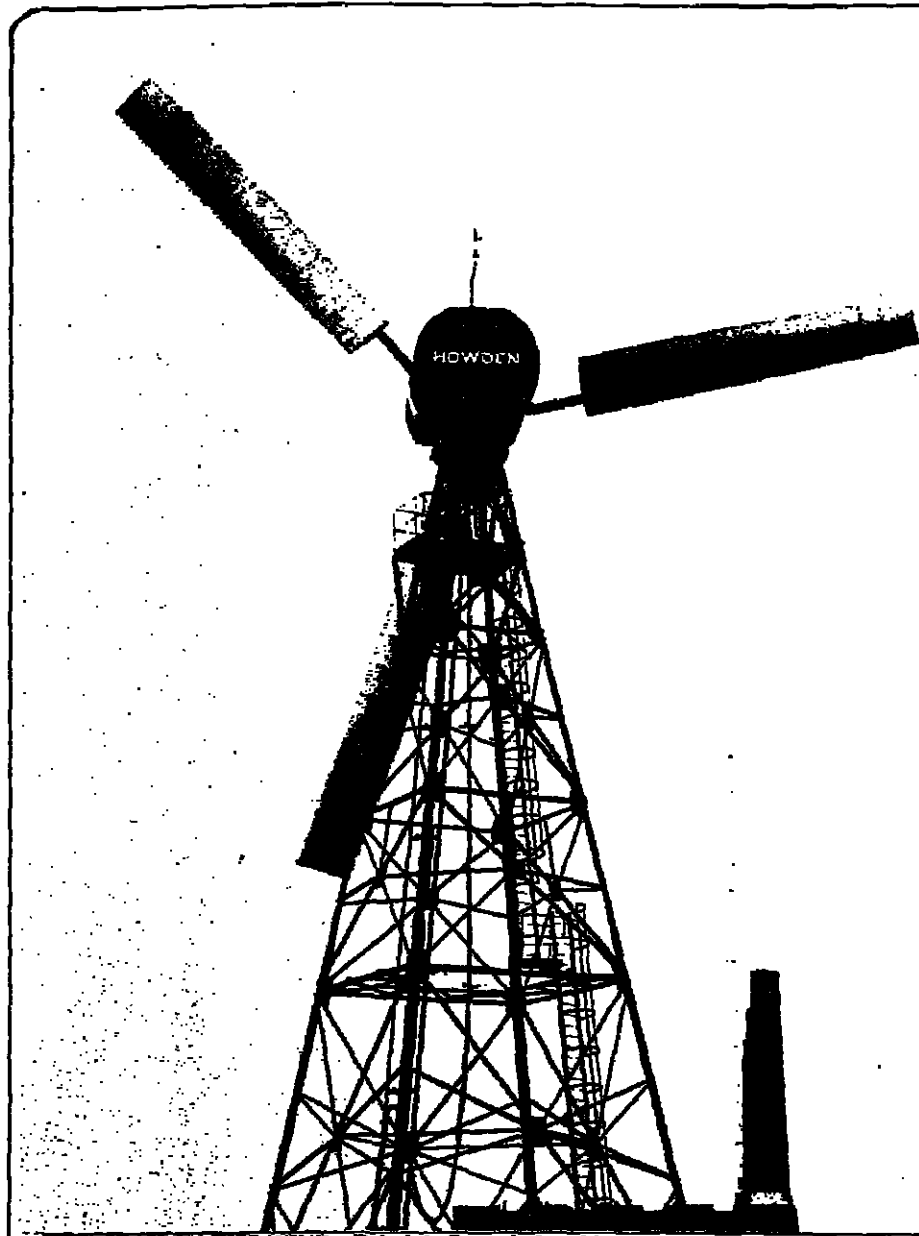
The small urban minority is the most affected, and country dwellers now probably have a better standard of living than previously, but Ethiopia still remains one of the world's five poorest countries.

## 2 top Italian firms sign 'peace pact'

ROME, Jan. 2 (AFP) — Italy's two big chemical-producing groups will stop competing with each other under an unprecedented agreement signed Friday with the government's approval.

The so-called "peace pact" calls for the publicly owned ENI (national hydro-carbon office) to concentrate on heavy chemistry (petro-chemistry and basic plastic resins).

The privately-owned rival Montedison, the world's 7th biggest chemicals firm, will specialize on products requiring more technology.



SWITCH ON THE WIND: Britain's first wind turbine to generate electricity for the national grid has come on line in South Wales. The 200 KW turbine built for the Central Electricity Generating Board (CEGB) by James Howden, a Scottish engineering company, will generate about 380,000 KW hours yearly. The 24.3m high, three-bladed design is operated by computer to ensure that the sweep is always facing the wind.

## Setback for Numeiri

## Sudan devaluation sparks riots

KHARTOUM, Jan. 2 (LOS) — A 45 percent devaluation of the Sudanese pound has led to student riots, political intrigue and widespread speculation about the future of President Numeiri's 13-year-old regime.

Devaluation was demanded by the International Monetary Fund in return for a loan to put the devastated Sudanese economy into some sort of shape. The devaluation demand came as no surprise; the shock lay in the massive percentage. In a country that depends heavily on imports, it means rocketing prices.

While textbook economics may show that a 90 piastres to the dollar the currency was overvalued, most economists in Khartoum say that Sudan simply does not have the exportable surplus or the potential to expand production that would make devaluation a useful measure. Nor will devaluation cut imports. Most of these are either essentials, or luxuries that the rich will buy whatever the cost.

For the students who went on the rampage in the capital last week, theory was of less interest than practice. The soaring cost of living and the almost total lack of public transport — due to the country's worst petrol crisis ever — has made the Sudanese pound the issue.

## S. Africa's unions to press for rights

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 2 (AFP) — Black South African trade unions, which in the last three years have been a spectacular rise, will be seeking to force white managements to take account of them in 1983, which promises to be an explosive year on the labor scene.

After 60 years of existence on the border between tolerance and clandestinity, the black unions won an important victory in 1979 with government authorization for black workers to join an existing union of their choice or create their own.

However, there was a snag: Unions had to be registered with the labor ministry and many refused, attacking the requirement as state interference.

The law stipulated that only registered unions could be represented on industrial councils negotiating collective deals within particular industries, but the absence of registration did not prevent some unions starting a dialogue on an individual plant basis.

In December 1981, the chamber of mines, considered one of the strongest bastions of conservatism, finally yielded, and encouraged its members to negotiate with any union, whether registered or not, provided it was "representative."

The lack of any agreement between man-

agement and black miners was blamed on the riots over wage claims last June in the Transvaal gold mines, when ten employees were killed in clashes and almost 1,000 more dismissed.

The government's aim in legalizing black unions was to avoid a repetition of incidents like the wave of strikes in the Durban area in 1973 and 1974, but the move has not prevented blacks continuing to withdraw their labor in pursuit of claims which had always been ignored.

The number of strikes quadrupled between 1979 and 1980, and last year reached around 400, despite the fact that the new black unions have only around 350,000 members, or six percent of the black work force.

However, recruitment is growing by around 50 percent a year, and observers predict a further rise in 1983, in line with the expected continuation and possible worsening of the recession in South Africa. This recession hits the country's 21 million black workers hardest. They are the lowest paid and felt the effects of price rises first.

Last November, just before he retired, Anglo-American boss Harry Oppenheimer predicted "high and rising unemployment with a real risk of industrial disturbances and political instability."

But such an unknown phenomenon in Sudan as a 'parliamentary rebellion' could only take place with the consent of the president. Indeed, on the tightly controlled radio, pro-devaluation speeches were suddenly replaced by hostile ones, immediately after the president's return from a meeting in Aswan with Egypt's President Mubarak.

Egypt is nervous of instability in its southern neighbor. Defense Minister Abu Ghazala, believed to be the driving force behind moves to integrate Egypt and Sudan, has frequently emphasized Sudan's strategic importance for his country. Further, the IMF is understood to be putting pressure on Egypt itself to devalue.

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## Financial Roundup

## Riyal rates stay unchanged

By J.H. Hammond

JEDDAH, Jan. 2 — The closure of the European markets Sunday ensured that the riyal deposit rates remained relatively quiet with no serious trading taking place. Most institutions were involved in short-term book squaring and hardly any deals took place beyond the one-month tenor.

Riyal deposit rates remained at around Saturday opening levels but some volatility was seen in the short-dated funds with the one-week deposit trading at around 5 1/2 - 6 1/4 percent and the one-month JIBOR at 6 1/2 - 6 3/4 percent — up by 1/4 percent over closing Thursday levels. Some dealers felt that rates will firm next week as more

institutions became actively involved in trading after the long New Year. European break in trading liquidity continues to be seen in the market but it was reported to have slowed down over the past week but dealers feel confident that rates will not see any dramatic changes in the next five weeks.

Longer-dated funds were quoted for "interest only" and the information rate for the one-year deposit was 8 3/4 - 9 1/4 percent levels and the positive yield curve showed that dealers felt long-term rates would rise. On the spot riyal/dollar exchanges, prices of around 3.4400-02 did not draw up business interest.

## Stockholm-Dakar road under study

GENEVA, Jan. 2 (AFP) — An intercontinental highway linking Stockholm to Dakar, Senegal, via the Straits of Gibraltar — probably through a tunnel — by the end of the century is under study by the Trans-European Motorway committee (TEM).

The committee, which recently met for the ninth session here, added the Western route from Stockholm to Dakar to a network already under construction linking Eastern and Western Europe to black Africa via the Middle East.

The TEM, which was formed 10 years ago by the United Nations Development Program and the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, began laying stretches between Gdansk in Poland and Istanbul, Turkey in 1977.

The 6,000 kms (3,600 mile) long project connecting Austria, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Romania, and Yugoslavia is scheduled for completion by the end of this decade.

Transportation experts have concluded that trade in manufactured products, which are often carried by truck, has been less affected by the world recession than raw materials trade, leading to predictions that international truck traffic between Eastern and Southern Europe will triple between 1978 and the year 2000.

## Nissan registers rise in auto sales

TOKYO, Jan. 2 (SP) — Industry-wide domestic sales including mini-vehicles (cars and trucks with the engine displacement of 550cc or less) for 1982 totaled 5,239,000 units, a slight increase of 2.2 percent over the previous year. Sales excluding mini-vehicles stood at 3,908,000 units, only 0.3 percent higher than the level for 1981, according to the company's press release.

Sales of passenger cars excluding mini-cars reached 2,845,000 units, an increase of 5.3 percent over the previous year, while those of commercial vehicles registered a double-digit decline of 11.2 percent to 1,063,000 units excluding mini-trucks. Thus, the demand for commercial vehicles was sharply contrasted with that for passenger cars as in the previous year.

## Foreign Exchange Rates

Quoted at 5:30 p.m. Sunday	Cash	Transfer
Bahraini Dinar	9.15	9.15
Bangladesh Taka	—	14.30
Belgian Franc (1,000)	—	74.00
Canadian Dollar	—	281.00
Deutsche Mark (100)	145.50	145.30
Dutch Guilder (100)	133.00	132.00
Egyptian Pound	3.17	3.20
Emirates Dirham (100)	93.75	93.80
French Franc (100)	51.60	51.50
Greek Drachma (1,000)	—	49.30
Indian Rupee (100)	—	35.60
Iranian Rial (100)	—	—
Israeli Sheqel	6.25	6.25
Italian Lira (10,000)	25.50	25.40
Japanese Yen (1,000)	—	14.90
Jordanian Dinar	9.84	9.79
Kuwaiti Dinar	11.93	11.92
Lebanese Lira (100)	90.60	90.50
Moroccan Dirham (100)	56.00	54.60
Philippines Peso (100)	28.10	26.90
Saudi Riyal (100)	—	37.95
Singapore Dollar (100)	5.63	5.61
Spanish Peseta (1,000)	94.56	93.50
Swiss Franc (100)	—	164.00
Syrian Lira (1,000)	—	27.50
Turkish Lira (1,000)	173.20	173.00
U.S. Dollar	61.00	61.10
Yemeni Rial (100)	3.45	3.44
	75.10	75.35

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Authority	Description	Tender Number	Tender Price	Closing Date
Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs	Asphalting pavement and lighting of Najran	227	5,000	Jan. 15
Directorate of Health Affairs, Hail Region	Catering for Hail Hospital, 1403-4	—	500	Jan. 8
Interior Ministry, College of Internal Security Forces	Setting up a training hall	—	4,000	Dec. 18
University of Petroleum and Minerals	Maintenance of campus gardens	—	250	Dec. 15
Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs	Supervision of Tabuk beautification project	229	1,000	Jan. 4
	Filling-in of low lying areas in Rafha (Third time)	2/230	500	Jan. 16

## PORTS AUTHORITY JEDDAH ISLAMIC PORT SHIP MOVEMENTS UPTO 0700 HOURS ON 18TH RABI AL AWWAL 1403/2ND JANUARY, 1983

Berth	Name of Vessel	Agent	Type of Cargo	Arrival
2.	Safina-e-Arab	S.C.S.A.	CanFood/Gen.	1.1.83
3.	Penny 'S'	El Hawi	Gen./Conts./Trucks	27.12.82
4.	Omdurman	A.E.T.	Gen./Trucks	22.12.82
6.	Kavro Yossonas	Rezaayat	Gen./Units	30.12.82
7.	Wladyslaw Jagiello	Altar	Barley	"
8.	Kopania Myslowice	A.A.	Rice/General	"
9.	Chellenger	Alpha	—	1.1.83
10.	Alexandros	O.C.E.	Barley	26.12.82
11.	Wakatake Maru	Alireza	Gen./Conts.	29.12.82
12.	Char Ho	Abdallah	Conts./General	31.12.82
14.	Beltik	Attar	General	1.1.83
15.	Sheikh Ali	El Hawi	Tiles/Timber/Gen.	31.12.82
16.	Kapitan	A.E.T.	Containers	30.12.82
17.	Kozlovsky	El Hawi	General	1.1.83
18.	Meriam	Rolaco	Bulk Cement	28.12.82
20.	Lama	Algerah	Steel Billets	29.12.82
21.	Rubens	El Hawi	Steel/Gen. Conts.	28.12.82
23.	Golden Tair	Alasabah	Barley	27.12.82
24.	Kalyso	M.E.S.A.	Gen./Tiles/Cables	30.12.82
25.	Saudi Ambassador	Altawil	Conts./Gen./Rice	30.12.82
26.	Aegle Hellenic	O.Trade	Maize/Sorghum	31.12.82
28.	Maldive Noble	El Hawi	Bagged Sugar	22.12.82
29.	Kavro Grossos	Star	Barley	30.12.82
30.	Pulao Nias	Najd	General	31.12.82
31.	Mewat	El Hawi	Timber	31.12.82
32.	Raimar-1	—	—	—

## KING ABDUL AZIZ PORT DAMMAM SHIP MOVEMENT UPTO 0700 HOURS ON 18.3.1403/2.1.1983 CHANGES OF THE PAST 24 HOURS

Berth	Name of Vessel	Agent	Type of Cargo	Arrival
1.	Natasha	Altawil	Steel/Gen.	28.12.82
3.	Maistros	Gosaibi	General	1.1.83
5.	Wakamizumaru	Alireza	Gen./Cont.	2.1.83
6.	Vincenzia	Kanoo	General	28.12.82
7.	Oxford	Kanoo	General	30.12.82
8.	Kriti Emerald	Kanoo	Gen./Cont.	31.12.82
9.	Luchun	Ori	Loading Urea	26.12.82
10.	Ibn Almoatazz	Kanoo	General	1.1.83
13.	Midax Rhein	SEA	Gen./Lumber	29.12.82
14.	Cheung Chau	UEP	Maize/Timber	28.12.82
15.	Bagh e Dacca	SEA	General	29.12.82
16.	Pete Everett	Star	Bananas	31.12.82
17.	Aegle Harmonic	Kanoo	General	30.12.82
18.	Warsak	SEA	General	1.1.83
21.	Union Yenbo	OCE	General	31.12.82
22.	Saudi Riyadh	Gosaibi	RoRo/Cont.	1.1.83
23.	Hellenic Explorer	Gulf	Containers	2.1.83
24.	Medistar	AET	Containers	1.1.83
25.	Costa Ligure	Gosaibi	Cont/RoRo	1.1.83
26.	Hellenic Concord	Gulf	Containers	1.1.83
29.	Blach	Barber	Bulk Barytes	29.12.82
30.	Tamara 11	UEP	Bagged Sugar	29.12.82
31.	Sabiah	Saite	Bagged Barley	1.1.83

## BRIEFS

PARIS, (AFP) — Spending by industrialized countries on research and development in new energy technology levelled off in 1981-82, after seven years of expansion designed to reduce dependence on oil, the International Energy Agency (IEA) has said. The governments of the 21 IEA members, the main industrial nations less France, spent \$8.3 billion in this connection in 1981, it said.

BRUSSELS, (R) — Belgium's public sector debt rose by 27.5 billion francs to 3,093 billion in November, according to the finance ministry's monthly bulletin. It showed the debt rose by 653.7 billion francs in the first 11 months of this year.

LONDON, (R) — U.K. house prices rose eight percent in 1982, after a one percent increase in 1981, nationwide building society said. Nationwide, one of the major suppliers of house mortgages in the U.K., said the 1982 rise in prices was above the estimated six percent increase in retail prices but the same as the rise in average earnings.

TOKYO, (R) — The Bank of Japan said the balance of banknotes in circulation on the final day of 1982 rose 5.9 percent to a record 21,426 billion yen from a year ear-

lier, when it increased 4.6 percent. The central bank last month predicted a seven percent surge to a year-end level of 21,660 billion yen.

DHAKA, (AFP) — Peter McPherson, administrator of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), met Bangladesh leader Gen. Hussain Muhammad Ershad for discussions on future U.S. assistance to the country. Official sources said McPherson expressed U.S. appreciation for the positive steps taken by the military government for the country's economic development. Specifically for increased participation of the private sector in the development process.

PARIS, (R) — French industrial wholesale prices rose a provisional 0.6 percent in November, after a 0.1 percent rise in October, the National Statistics Institute, Insee, said. In the year to November wholesale prices rose 9.3 percent, compared with an annual rise of 8.1 percent in October.

BONN, (R) — The West German government may soon give exporters easier access to official credit guarantees, economic ministry sources said.

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## As rain restricts play in Test

## Aussies off to splendid start

SYDNEY, Jan. 2 (AP) — The drought broke in Sydney this week and the cloud-bursts here on Sunday, along with some stout Australian batting, threatened to ruin England's chance of victory in the Ashes-deciding fifth Test at the Sydney Cricket Ground.

After the high drama and England's final twist of luck in the fourth Test in Melbourne, dame fortune was determined to shine through the Sydney gloom on to the Australians on Sunday.

When rain finally halted play at 4.23 p.m. after two earlier breaks, Australia were two for 138 with opener John Dyson unbeaten on 58 and providing the cornerstone of the strong first innings start.

Australia's luck began with the correct call of the coin by skipper Greg Chappell, meaning his team wouldn't bat last on a pitch expected to take spin and giving speed ace Jeff Thomson time to recuperate from a stomach virus.

Lucky indeed was Dyson after being given the benefit of the doubt on a controversial run-out decision in the first over of the day.

And Chappell, despite being the victim of an arguable low decision to Bob Willis at 35, was lucky not to have been snatched up for eight from yet another chancey hook shot.

With Kim Hughes batting on 20 and providing staunch support for Dyson, it seems only sunshine and a dramatic Australian batting slump can give England the win they

need to retain the Ashes.

Dyson put the early fright behind him in a responsible, knock, figuring in partnerships of 39 with Wessels and 57 with his skipper. His 50 came up in 166 minutes off 95 deliveries and his patience was mirrored in the fact that he posted only three boundaries.

He scored his last Test century in the second Test against the West Indies at the SCG last season and looked well in line to repeat

Score-board	
Australia (1st innings)	
K. Wessels c Willis b Botham	19
J. Dyson batting	58
G. Chappell lbw Willis	35
K. Hughes not out batting	20
Extras	6
Total (for 2 wks)	138
Fall of wickets: 1-39, 2-96	
Bowling: Willis 12-4-33-1; Cowans 12-0-45-0; Botham 16-3-47-1; Hemmings 4-2-7-0.	

that effort here.

The rain in the opening session sent the players from the field at 12.13 p.m. eight minutes after Ian Botham had captured his team's first scalp in Wessels. The South African-born batsman went for 19, caught by Willis at short mid-on, playing an attempting pull shot which resembled nothing more than a baseball-like swipe.

He had been at the wicket for 61 minutes and played some well executed cuts and

drives, but was always uncomfortable with the planned English attack on his leg-stump.

Lunch was taken at the normal time of 1.00 p.m. with Australia at one for 45 and another 20 minutes was lost after Dyson and Chappell had carried the score to 71 at 2.10 p.m.

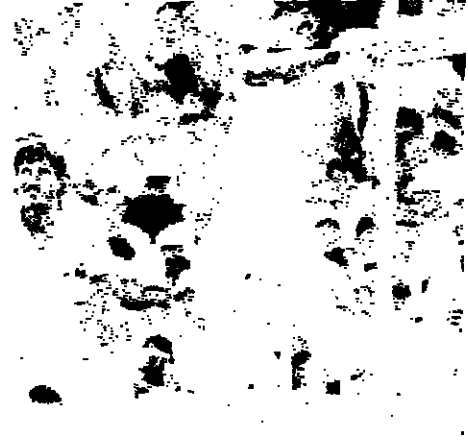
Chappell, who has twice fallen victim to Jamaican-born paceman Norman Cowans attempting to hook in the previous two Tests, almost fell to the same bait laid by Botham when the score was 52 for one.

The Australian skipper allowed Botham's second last ball of his seventh over to pass harmlessly by his head but charged the following delivery, another short pitched ball, skying his shot to deep backward-square. Cowans had to run around the boundary to his right but the ball skidded through to the fence after he had got both hands to it.

Chappell was prepared to chance his luck from the outset and spent 69 minutes compiling his 35 runs, which included four boundaries.

The grassless SCG wicket gave little assistance to the pacemen and the only hope of England's two-man spin attack figuring in the outcome of the match, could be the footmarks already appearing from the fast bowler's follow-through.

Hughes spent 20 minutes getting off the mark but unleashed some characteristic drives and cut shots to boost Australia's stocks before rain finally stopped play. The loss of match time through stoppages already amounts to two hours and 46 minutes.



NARROW SHAVE: John Dyson in attacking mood after receiving a 'gift' from umpire Mel Johnson.

## English Soccer standings

English Division One										
	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts			
Liverpool	22	14	5	3	55	20	47			
Man. United	22	11	6	5	31	18	39			
Not. Forest	22	12	3	7	38	30	39			
Watford	22	11	4	7	40	25	37			
West Ham	22	12	1	9	40	32	37			
Coventry	22	11	4	7	32	29	37			
West Bromwich	22	9	5	8	36	34	32			
Aston Villa	22	10	2	10	32	31	32			
Man. City	22	9	5	8	29	34	32			
Ipswich	22	8	7	7	37	29	31			
Everton	22	8	6	8	37	30	30			
Tottenham	22	9	3	10	32	32	30			
Stoke	22	9	3	10	34	35	30			
Arsenal	22	8	6	8	27	29	30			
Southampton	22	8	5	9	28	36	29			



HEADING DUEL: Swansea's Nigel Stevenson and Alan Sunderland of Arsenal leap to reach the ball during the English First Division Soccer match at London's Highbury Stadium Saturday. Arsenal won the match 2-1.

## Mel Johnson raises eyebrows

SYDNEY, Jan. 2 (APF) — One of the great umpiring errors in Ashes history highlighted the first day of the fifth cricket Test between Australia and England here Sunday.

Australia's leading umpire Mel Johnson ruled that Australian opening batsman John Dyson was safely home before he had faced a ball in the Test match, when it seemed certain he had been run out by England's captain Bob Willis.

Kepler Wessels stroked the ball gently on the inside from the last delivery of Willis' opening over and called Dyson through for the single. The NSW opener was slow to

respond as Willis raced through to gather the ball in his follow through.

His throw spreadeagled the stumps at the batsman's end but umpire Mel Johnson at square-leg ruled that Dyson's bat had reached the popping crease.

Video replays showed Dyson had been out of his ground by almost half a meter and Johnson later broke the Test umpires customary silence on contentious decisions.

Johnson said: "I can only give it as I see it. He was either six inches in or six inches out. I thought it was close enough to give him out."

## Hawkins proves discipline begins at home

LONDON, Jan. 2 (AP) — Graham Hawkins, manager of Wolverhampton Wanderers soccer team, protested against a penalty award during Saturday's game against Fulham and announced he will fine himself 70 pounds (\$112) for indiscipline.

"It's no good preaching to my players about behavior on the field if I can't hold my own temper," Hawkins said. "When our players show dissent over a referee's decision, we usually fine them 70 pounds. We are trying to cut down dissent in our club, so that amount will be stopped from my salary."

Hawkins jumped up a penalty for handling and waving his arms when Fulham was given a penalty for handling by Geoff Palmer. But he was a happy man at the end of the game. Wolves won 3-1 and moved to a three points lead at the top of the English Second Division standings.

In Scotland, Glasgow Celtic registered their first New Year's Day victory on Glasgow Ranger's home territory since 1921 thanks to a memorable winning goal from Charlie Nicholas.

It was the first "local Derby" New Year's Day match since 1975, following serious trouble in the previous years. Today there was no trouble.

Of greater importance than the victory to Celtic was the statistic that their hard-earned 2-1 victory lifted them 15 points clear of Rangers in the Premier Division.

Celtic, largely responsible for making 1982 a miserable, barren year for their great rivals, still needed the finishing of Nicholas to help them clinch a third win over the Rangers this season. The twenty-one year-old international scored with a left foot shoot in the 69th minute, to record his 31st goal of the season.

Liverpool's Ian Rush, who Saturday scored three goals in his side's big victory over Notts County lead the English Division One goalscorers with 20 goals followed by Bob Latchford, Swansea 17; Luther Blissett, Watford 15; Brian Stein, Luton 15 and John Deehan, Norwich 14.



CAUGHT PLUMB BEFORE WICKET: Australian skipper Greg Chappell makes his exit from the wicket after being trapped lbw by Willis on the opening day of the fifth Test in Sydney Sunday.

## Giantkiller Cash breezes into Victorian Open final

MELBOURNE, Jan. 2 (AP) — Wimbledon and U.S. junior champion Pat Cash is set to become the youngest ever winner of the Victorian Open when he faces Queensland's Rod Frawley in the final of the \$75,000 title at Kooyong Monday.

Cash, 17, stormed into the final with an effortless 6-3, 6-3 victory over 20-year-old Craig Miller of Sydney Sunday while Frawley scraped in as his opponent with a 4-6, 7-6, 7-6 win over Californian veteran Geoff Borowiak.

The match will be Cash's first Grand Prix final and it puts the icing on what has been a phenomenal performance from him throughout the Australian summer circuit.

The powerfully built Melbourne junior has reached the semifinals of the Melbourne Indoor and South Australian Open titles and the quarterfinals of the Australian Open. He has also won the Australian Hardcourt Championships and amassed well over \$25,000 in prize money in the last few months. And to cap his fine performances, Cash was Sunday named in the Australian Davis Cup team to play England in Adelaide in March.

Rod Frawley is in for a double, when together with Syd Ball the pair put it across Cliff Letcher and Craig Miller 7-5, 5-7, 6-4 in the men's doubles semifinals. In the other

## Juventus drops point to Cagliari

ROME, Jan. 2 (R) — Italian Soccer League leaders Roma beat lowly Genoa 2-0 at home Sunday to stay a point clear at the top of the Italian First Division.

Verona kept hard on Roma's heels with a 2-1 win against bottom-club Napoli, but third-placed Juventus lost ground after being held to a 1-1 draw by Cagliari.

A self goal after just two minutes by Genoa's Carmine Gentile, who deflected international Bruno Conti's shot into the net, put Roma on the road to victory.

Roberto Pruzzo had two good chances to increase Roma's lead, in the first half before Agostino Di Bartolomei made it 2-0 after the interval from a free kick.

Marco Tardelli's early goal for Juventus against Cagliari looked like sparking a goal-rush for the star-studded Turin Side. But Luigi Piras grabbed a surprise second-half equalizer to earn the Sardinians a valuable point.

Pietro Fanna wasted no time in finding the net to put First Division newcomers Verona ahead against Napoli. Fanna added a second

goal midway through the second half before Claudio Pellegrini pulled a goal back for the home side.

Napoli, hailed at the start of the season as possible championship contenders, are proping up the table after 14 games.

Inter Milan kept alive their title hopes by drawing 0-0 with Udinese, while Torino climbed two places to fifth place with a 1-0 win over Pisa. Franco Selvaggi scored their winner.

Meanwhile, goalkeeper Rinat Dasaev has been named "footballer of the year" by Soviet sports magazine *Football-Hockey*.

The 25 year-old Spartak Moscow player caught the eye during the World Cup finals in Spain last summer when his performances helped the Soviet Union through to the second round.

After playing for Second Division Volgarin he joined Spartak May, 1978 and quickly gained favor with national manager Konstantin Beskov. "My dream is to play as Lev Yashin did until the age of 40 and to have as much success as him," Dasaev said.

## BRIEFS

NIMES, France. (AFP) — Frenchmen Pierre Lartigue and Patrick Destallats in a Range-Rover led the automobile section, while compatriot Serge Bacou led the motorcycle section after the second special stage of the 10,000 kms Paris to Dakar Rally at Garignies near here Sunday.

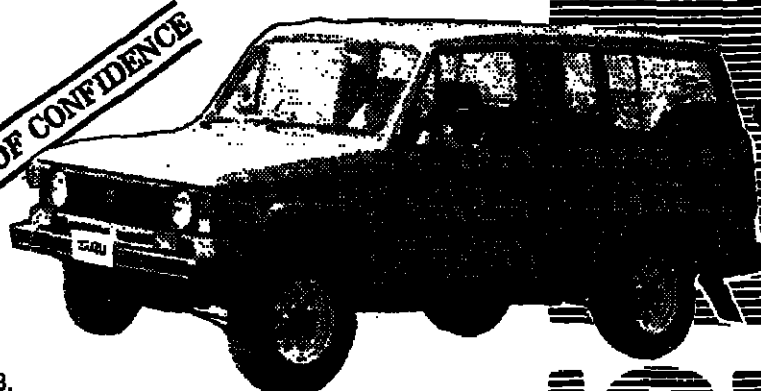
ROME. (AFP) — Italians won both the men's and the women's races at the annual Saint Sylvester Marathon through the center of Rome Sunday. Alessandro Rastello, a 23 year-old from Turin, won the men's in 2:18:25, while the women's winner was Orietta Governatori in 3:24:55.

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مركز من الأخبار



# Penn State, Nebraska & SMU keep in fray with Bowl victories

NEW YORK, Jan. 2 (AP) — Penn State, Nebraska and Southern Methodist kept a claim to College Football's national title with New Year's Day Bowl victories.

The Nittany Lions, ranked second in the preseason poll, defeated Georgia 14-10 in the Orange Bowl. The Cornhuskers, ranked third, defeated the Sooners 24-14 in the Fiesta Bowl.

The third-ranked Cornhuskers held off Louisiana State, overcoming six turnovers to down the 13th-ranked Tigers 21-20 in the Orange Bowl.

Southern Methodist, ranked fourth, finished as the only major college team without a loss as the Mustangs 11-0-1, downed Pittsburgh 7-3 in the Cotton Bowl.

In other games Saturday, having no effect on the battle for No. 1, it was UCLA 24-14 over Michigan in the Rose Bowl and Arizona State 32, Oklahoma 21 in the Fiesta Bowl.

Blackledge passed Penn State into position for two touchdowns and two field goals in the first half, which gave the Lions the cushion they needed. Penn State built a 20-3 lead on touchdown runs of 2 and 9 yards by Warner and field goals of 38 and 45 yards by Nick Gancitano.

They then withstood a Georgia touchdown with five seconds left in the first half on a

9-yard pass from John Lastinger to Herman Archie, plus a 69-yard drive to a 1-yard TD run by Herschel Walker following the second-half kickoff.

But, sparked by safety Mark Robinson's two intercepted passes in the third quarter and a 47-yard Blackledge to Greg Garrity scoring pass, the Lions won it to finish 11-1, the same as Georgia. Warner gained 117 yards in 18 carries and Walker had 28 for 103.

Quarterback Turner Gill scored the go-ahead touchdown on a 1-yard sneak early in the fourth quarter for Nebraska, which finished 12-1, its only loss coming in the final seconds at Penn State. The Cornhuskers couldn't uncrank the offense which averaged 41 points this season, tops in the nation. They lost four fumbles, had two passes intercepted, failed on two fake kicks and also missed a field goal.

The Cornhuskers drove 47 yards for the winning touchdown after LSU punter Clay Parker, forced to change position under a rush, elected to run rather than kick on a fourth-and-19 and got only 12 yards.

In the Rose Bowl, UCLA quarterback Tom Ramsey scored the opening touchdown and led two other scoring drives as the fifth-ranked Bruins downed No. 19 Michigan

24-14. Ramsey completed 18 of 25 passes for 162 yards. He scored the first TD on a 1-yard run after completing all five of his passes in the first-quarter drive.

Michigan lost quarterback Steve Smith with 6½ minutes left in the second quarter when he suffered a separated right shoulder. His replacement, David Hall, threw scoring passes of 1 and 4 yards in the second half, but the Wolverines were unable to overcome the 10-0 first-half lead built by UCLA.

It was the Bruins' second victory over Michigan this season. UCLA downed the Wolverines 31-27 during the regular season.

Southern Methodist, which rarely overwhelms anyone, pulled out another squeaker in the Cotton Bowl, overcoming Pitt behind quarterback Lance McIlhenny's late heroics.

In a game played in a cold drizzle and marred by sloppy play and numerous penalties, McIlhenny engineered the fourth-ranked Mustangs' only score of the game on an 80-scoring drive that he finished off with a 9-yard touchdown run early in the fourth quarter.

Pitt broke a scoreless tie in the third quarter, when Eric Schubert booted a 43-yarder for a 3-0 lead. But SMU came right back, with McIlhenny throwing 20 and 42 yards to Bobby Leach. Then, on a first and goal at the nine, McIlhenny faked a pitchout to Dickerson, cut inside, and raced into the end zone.

In the Fiesta Bowl, Todd Hons passed for 329 yards for the Sun Devils and Oklahoma rushed for 417 yards against one of the nation's toughest defenses. But the Sooners lost the ball four times on fumbles and that eventually did them in.

Late in the third quarter, with Oklahoma leading 21-18, quarterback Kelly Phelps fumbled at the Sun Devil 49. Hons then engineered a 51-yard drive that was capped 28 seconds into the fourth quarter with Alvin Moore's 1-yard touchdown plunge. Five minutes later, Hons hit Ron Brown with a 52-yard strike to make the score 32-21.

In Bowl games Friday, 14th-ranked Arkansas downed Florida 28-24 in the Bluebonnet Bowl; Iowa held off Tennessee 28-22 in the Peach Bowl and Air Force stopped Vanderbilt 36-28 in the Hall of Fame Bowl.

## In Hastings Chess

### Ronald Henley outplays short

HASTINGS, England, Jan. 2 (AP) — Ronald Henley of Houston, Texas, scored his first victory in the fourth round of the Hastings International Chess Tournament on Saturday.

He outplayed English teenager Nigel Short in a simple ending to take his tournament standing to two points. In the next round, Henley meets tournament co-leader Rafael Vaganian of the Soviet Union who has three points from four rounds.

The next place is held by Jonathan Mestel of Britain. Mestel beat tournament veteran Anatoly Lein of the United States. Mestel has 2½ points from three rounds and one game to play against 22-year-old Mark Hebden of Britain.

The only other well-placed contenders for first place are the Yugoslav Vlado Kovacevic who has 2½ points from four rounds and the Soviet Vladimir Tukmakov, who should have 2½ points from four when



ON THE MOVE: UCLA quarterback Tom Ramsey (14) goes down low on the keeper play against Michigan in the first quarter of the Rose Bowl in Pasadena, California Saturday. Two plays later, Ramsey scored carrying the ball over the top from the one-yard line for the first score of the game.

## With Vandeweghe's career-high 49 Nuggets rally to down Suns

NEW YORK, Jan. 2 (AP) — Denver Nuggets coach Doug Moe said his NBA club needed a win badly. Rebounding from a 12-point deficit in the final period, the Nuggets got that win Saturday night, downing the Phoenix Suns 127 to 125.

The victory kept Denver in third place in the NBA's Midwest Division, five and a half games off the pace. Kiki Vandeweghe led the Denver attack with a career-high 49 points — including six in the key final minutes of play.

Elsewhere in National Basketball Association action, Isiah Thomas hit for 33 points to lead the Detroit Pistons to a 117 to 105 victory over the San Diego Clippers. The Portland Trail Blazers limited the Golden State Warriors to just seven points in the second

period en route to a 102 to 74 victory. Robert Parish scored 23 points as the Boston Celtics topped the Utah Jazz 127 to 112.

The New Jersey Nets downed the Dallas Mavericks 111 to 105, but lost the services of Albert King in the process. The veteran forward is expected to be out two to four weeks with sprained ligaments in his right knee.

The New York Knicks beat the Washington Bullets 98 to 77 behind 31 points from Bernard King. New York will be without forward Sly Williams for a week or two. Williams was scheduled to undergo surgery on his left knee later Sunday.



Albert King...on injured list

## Athletes panic as horse runs wild in U.S.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2 (AP) — A runaway carriage horse galloped through a crowd of runners in Central Park early Saturday, injuring 13 people, police said.

About 3,000 runners were participating in the annual New York Road Runners Club's midnight run when the horse, apparently frightened by New Year's eve fireworks boled. The race had just begun when the fireworks display began in the Park, police said.

"I looked up and saw this big white horse staring down my throat," said Doug Guinard, 38, of Manhattan, one of the injured runners. "It was moving like a bat out of hell in the midst of 3,000 people."

He said it appeared that the driver had lost control. "People were being knocked down like dolls," he said. Police said one person was seriously hurt.

Meanwhile, Belgian runner Emiel Puttemans won a New Year Day 13 kilometer 100 meter race at Bolzano, Italy.

Puttemans ran the ten-lap road race in 38:03.5 closely followed by fellow countryman Leon Schots who clocked second in 38:08.7. Australian athlete Robert McDonald placed third in 38:10.4.

West German runner Christine Finke won the women's event over half the distance of the men's event in 22:54.8, edging teammates Helma Lindner, who clocked 22:55.2, and Heidi Hutterer who finished in 22:57.1. It was the eighth edition of the annual event.

## Penguins wriggle past Islanders

NEW YORK, Jan. 2 (AP) — Mike Bullard scored his sixth goal of the season late in the second period to give the Pittsburgh Penguins a 2-1 National Hockey League win over the New York Islanders Saturday night.

In other matches, Ron Duguay scored two goals and Robbie Florek had four assists to lead the New York Rangers to a 7-2 victory over the Washington Capitals.

Darryl Sittler scored one goal and added two assists to move into 16th place on scoring list with 989 points, leading the Philadelphia Flyers to a 4-1 victory over the St. Louis Blues.

Defenceman Kevin Lowe scored twice as the Edmonton Oilers beat the Winnipeg Jets 5-3. It was the second time this season that Center Wayne Gretzky failed to score.

## Sainikov optimistic

MOSCOW, Jan. 2 (AFP) — Vladimir Sainikov, the Soviet "swimming machine", has high hopes of collecting fresh gold medals in the Los Angeles Olympics next year, Tass news agency reported here Saturday.

Sainikov, who already holds three Olympic gold medals and who has won the 400 meter and 1,500 meter World Championship four times, told Tass he hoped his results in the coming year would be as good as in 1982, so that he would qualify for a place in the Soviet Olympic team.

## At Pebble Beach

PEBBLE BEACH, California, Jan. 2 (AP) — Peter Oosterhuis shot a 4-under-par 68 in a round featuring six birdies and one lucky bounce to win the \$150,000 Spalding Invitational Golf Tournament Saturday.

The tall, 34-year-old British golfer beat



Oosterhuis...splendid start to season

Jay Haas, who won the non-tour event a year ago, by one stroke. Haas also posted a 68 on the final round: played in sunny and calm weather on the Pebble Beach course.

Oosterhuis had a 72-hole total of 277. Danny Edwards, who had the initial lead settled for a 70 and finished third at 279, one stroke ahead of Rex Caldwell and hometown favorite Bobby Clampett.

The victory was worth \$30,000 to Oosterhuis. The winner of the 1981 Canadian Open won \$95,000 on the PGA tour in 1982 and finished second in the British Open. "This is a good warmup event for the tour, but with people like Jay Haas, Bobby Clampett, Craig Stadler and Johnny Miller playing, it doesn't seem very much like a warmup," Oosterhuis said.

Stadler, who will be defending his Tucson Open title when the 1983 tour opens Thursday, had final rounds of 77 and 73 to finish far back, at 289, in the Spalding. Miller closed with a 68 Saturday and finished eighth at 282, just behind Andy North and John Mahaffey.

Oosterhuis was in a four-way lead with Clampett, Edwards and Mark Pfeil when the round began. He did not take sole possession of the lead until the 14th, where he got a birdie with a six-foot putt a few minutes after Haas bogeyed the par-5 hole.

Five women pros competed, with distance breaks off the tees, and the top finisher among them was Patty Sheehan at 286.

# RIYADH SHINES IN THE WORLD

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## In 1982 skiing season

### Mahre Brothers stole show

PARIS, Jan. 2 (AFP) — The twin-pronged attack of American brothers Phil and Steve Mahre destroyed most of the hopes of Sweden's former Olympic and World Champion Ingemar Stenmark for the men's 1981-82 Alpine Skiing season.

Phil Mahre took the World Cup for the second year running and Steve Mahre popped out from behind the shadow of his better-known twin to thwart Stenmark's bid to take both slaloms in the World Championships at Schladming Austria in February.

Stenmark had gambled everything on success in the World Championships, even neglecting the opening of the World Cup season to concentrate on repeating the double which he lifted at the World Championships in Garmisch-Partenkirchen, West Germany, in 1978. His success was extremely partial.

True, the slalom king was splendid in taking the coveted gold medal in the special slalom. But in the giant slalom he failed and Steve Mahre came through to snatch victory from him.

Austria's Harti Weirather carried the torch of Austrian tradition in the Downhill adding his World Championship gold medal to a run of Austrian triumphs in the both the Olympics and World Championships going back to 1974.

France's Michael Vion took the final title, the combined, but it was a hollow victory because many of the top skiers including the Mahre brothers did not compete.

Switzerland's 19-year-old Erika Hess was supreme in the women's World Championships taking three gold medals, in the Combined, the Special and Giant Slalom (Canadian Gerry Sorensen was the surprise Downhill victory) and she finally came out the winner in a tough season-long duel with West

German Irene Epple for the World Cup. Epple was consoling with victory in the World Cup Giant Slalom. Hess took the Special Slalom and France's Cecile Gaudenier gave the French something to cheer about by winning the Downhill after 10 years of French failure.

Phil Mahre spared both himself and Stenmark the ordeal of a last-minute battle for the World Cup of the sort they went through the year before, having the Cup firmly under his belt by Feb. 9. He took both the Special Slalom and Giant Slalom Cups while Steve Poddorski took the Downhill Cup to give Canada their first ever victory in the discipline.

The brothers Mahre and Stenmark all stayed away from the World series which opened the Alpine Skiing season this year but for different reasons.

Phil Mahre stayed at home in America to be his wife, who had just given birth to their first child. Steve Mahre appeared unhappy with the new Super Giant Slalom — a fiendish mixture of Downhill and Slalom, feared by many a conventional Slalom expert, and also included in the World Cup for the first time this season.

Stenmark, an artist in the Slalom but suspicious of Downhills, was also in the anti-super-giant camp but in addition had doubts about his fitness.

After missing the opening events of the World Cup season, all three men competed in the Special Slalom at Courmayeur in Italy on Dec. 14 and Stenmark was immediately off to a flying start, winning 0.31 seconds ahead of his compatriot Stig Strand and pushing Phil and Steve Mahre into third and fourth places respectively.

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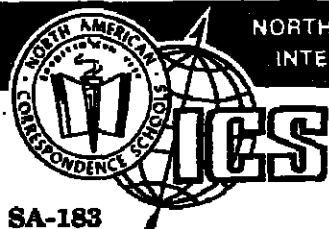
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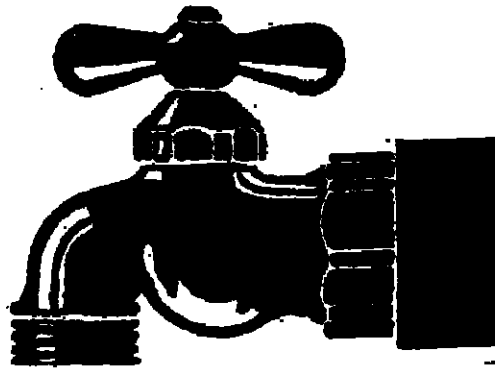
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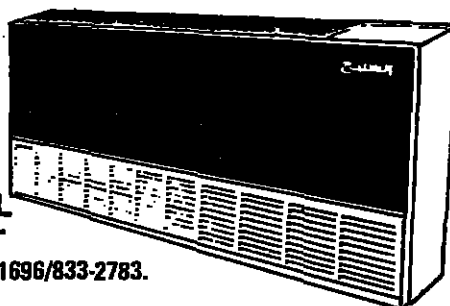


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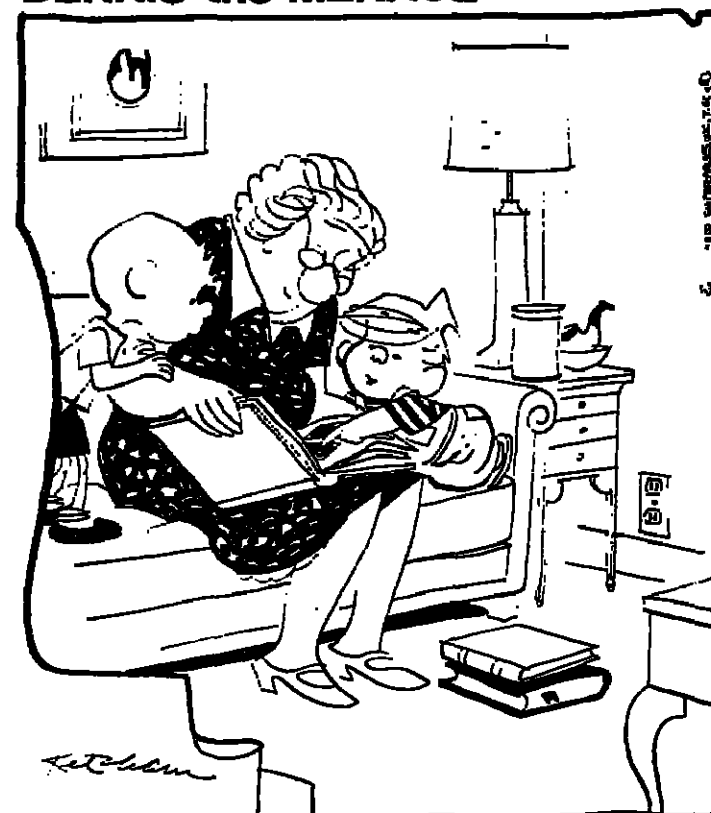
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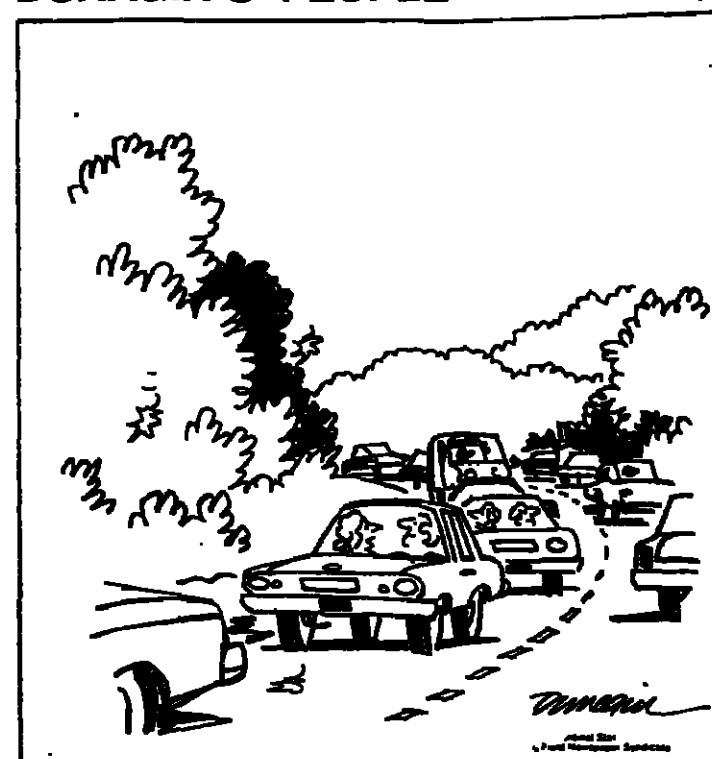
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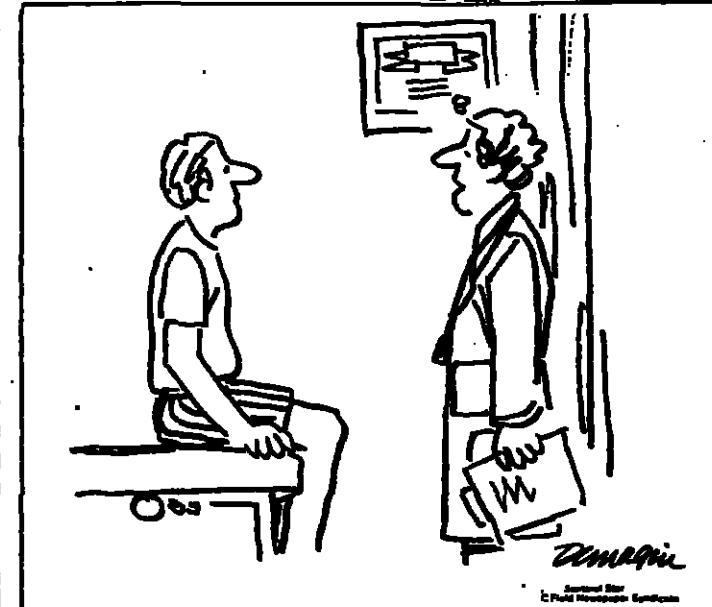


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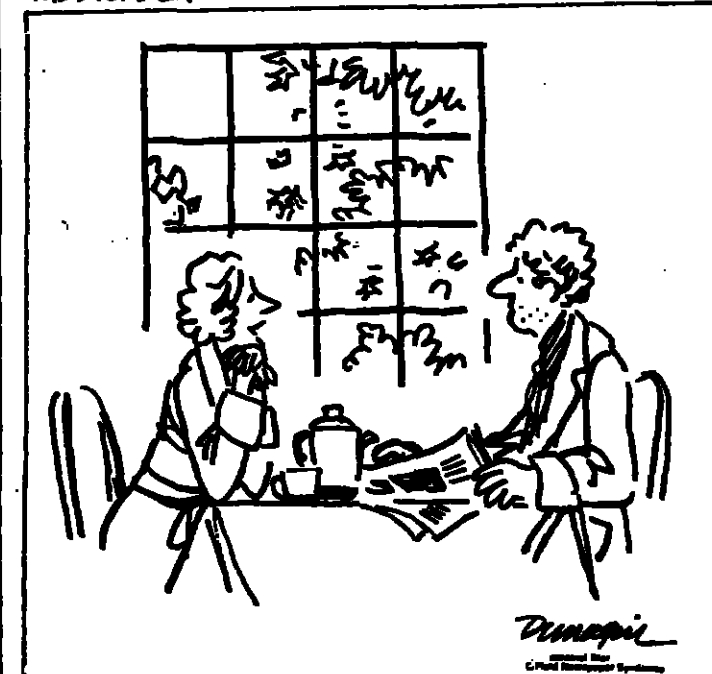
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- 4:15 Quran
- 4:30 Quran Series (Dhahran)
- 4:45 Children's School
- 4:55 Modern Mathematics
- 5:00 Quran Recitation
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DHAHRAN AIR-PORT - DOMESTIC & INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL

## With Democrat House majority U.S. Congress opens 98th session today

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (AP)—The 98th Congress of the United States convenes Monday with a large Democratic majority in the House of Representatives, continued slim Republican control of the Senate and a legacy of unsolved economic problems.

The new Congress likely will be as dominated by the nation's ailing economy as was the 97th Congress, which finally adjourned just over a week ago. Financing the MX missiles and revising the country's immigration laws are among the top foreign policy issues facing the session. Restructuring the troubled social security system and coming to grips with 10.8 percent unemployment seem destined to be the top domestic priorities.

Both House and Senate meet Monday to swear in new members. The House will work the rest of the week on procedural changes, but lawmakers will not get down to legislative work until after President Ronald Reagan's State of the Union Address Jan. 25. In the House, 80 new members will be sworn in Monday. Fifty-seven are in the opposition Democratic Party.

Democrats made a net gain in the new House of 26 seats in last November's congressional elections, for an expanded majority of 269-165, with one vacancy due to the



BACK HOME: Charles Dyson, 13, center, gets an emotional welcome home Thursday from his parents after he was found by police in the Port Authority bus terminal in New York City. Dyson has been missing since Nov. 29 from his home in Highlands. One suspect has been arrested in connection with the kidnapping.

## Miami riots may hit tourism

MIAMI, Jan. 2 (AP)—Rioting in the black Overtown neighborhood of Miami, in which two blacks died last week, has dealt a blow to this palm-tree tourist paradise.

Tourism already slipped by 15 percent after race riots two years ago in another black neighborhood, Liberty City — after four white policemen were acquitted of a charge of murdering an innocent black. The new outbreak of violence came just as Miami was launching a \$1 million campaign to advertise the charms of this seaside city.

Many Americans will assume that the new flareup meant nothing had changed here in two years, notwithstanding commissions, reports, and development plans drafted after the Liberty City upheaval. Former President Jimmy Carter's administration spent nearly \$47 million to rebuild Liberty City and other poor areas. President Ronald Reagan cut the purse strings but the Miami Chamber of

## Corsican terrorists warned by Mitterrand

AJACCIO, France, Jan. 2 (AP)—President Francois Mitterrand Sunday told millions of television viewers that "there can be no compromise" with Corsican lawlessness.

He said the full force of "republican law" would be used against those responsible for a recent wave of bombings in Corsica. There were 800 bomb attacks in the Mediterranean island in 1982, and about half were claimed by the Corsican National Liberation Front (FNLC). Mitterrand was, unprecedentedly, the guest of the Antenne-2 television network news bulletin when he agreed to comment on current affairs.

The bulletin started with the report that Saturday night the FNLC allegedly bombed the pharmacy belonging to a man who refused to pay a "revolutionary tax" to support the separatist movement. Three other bombs went off on the island. The pharmacy belonged to Thierry Cazon, 37, who earlier rejected FNLC demands to pay the \$450 monthly revolutionary tax it has recently imposed on "foreigners" — mainland French nationals.

A day earlier, the FNLC wounded veterinarian Jean-Paul Lafay in Corte in a failed assassination attempt after Lafay

## In pope murder plot Brzezinski sees KGB hand

TURIN, Northern Italy, Jan. 2 (AP)—Zbigniew Brzezinski, former President Jimmy Carter's chief security aide, is convinced that the Soviet KGB planned to kill Pope John Paul II May 13, 1981, he told the daily *La Stampa* in an interview published Sunday.

Brzezinski, who is of Polish origin, said that it seemed more and more evident that the KGB was implicated in the assassination bid. He added that there was no doubt for him that the investigation carried out by the Italian authorities had established the involvement of the Bulgarians in what he described as the 20th century's most important political assassination bid. Anybody who is aware of East European realities can deduce that the Soviet Union masterminded the operation — that is to say the KGB, headed for 15 years by Yuri Andropov, Brzezinski said.

Henry Kissinger, Secretary of State under former President Richard Nixon, took the same line in an interview he gave last week. But the U.S. administration has so far adopted a more cautious attitude, according to American mass media reports.

Convicted Turkish terrorist Ali Agca is at present serving a life term in prison in Rome for trying to assassinate the pope. Italian reports claim that he has confessed that the Bulgarian secret service financed and organized his crime.

## Skeleton export fetches India \$1m

NEW DELHI, Jan. 2 (AP)—Each year 15,000 to 20,000 skeletons from unclaimed bodies, carefully packed into crates marked "biological specimen for research", are shipped abroad from India, mainly for the U.S., West Germany and Australia.

"These days most of the skeletons hanging in medical school lecture halls around the world come from India," William d'Souza, a skeleton dealer said. "There are 15 specialists, mostly in Calcutta and Bombay. Skeleton export brings in an annual revenue of about \$1 million in hard currency," he said. Obviously embarrassed, he added that except for an occasional skeleton, his main line of export is stuffed birds.

Skeleton exporters, in a recent interview with *The Illustrated Weekly*, said the skeletons were either from unclaimed bodies or from families too poor to pay for the funeral, which costs at least \$25. "Rag pickers" could then "recuperate" the bodies, selling them for between \$3 and \$4 each to exporters who cleaned the bones and boiled them in a chemical solution to give them an ivory tone, d'Souza said.

Usually, five skeletons were needed in order to make three of export quality. Those exported were sold from \$100 to \$200.

City morgues also provided unclaimed corpses, d'Souza added. The practice is perfectly legal. According to the Bombay Anatomy Act, any corpse not claimed within 72 hours could be used for medical or scientific research. Skeletons are also one of the few "products" that may be exported without a license. The only document necessary to dispose of a corpse is proof from the local police station that nobody has come to claim it.

## Over 1,000 Filipino rebels killed

MANILA, Jan. 2 (AP)—Philippine government troops killed 1,057 insurgents, but suffered more than 500 dead on their side in encounters around the country in 1982, published reports said Sunday.

The English-language daily *Times Journal*, in a review of the military situation during the past year, said government forces also suffered more than 500 wounded in clashes with the insurgents. The rebel groups involved in the action were the New People's Army — the military arm of the banned Communist Party — and the Moro National Liberation Front, a group fighting for Muslim self-rule on the southern islands.

The newspaper said government casualties came from rebel ambushes, massacres, kidnappings and bombings. NPA deaths totaled 683 and those of the MNLF 374, it said. The military also captured 984 Communist guerrillas and 61 MNLF members, the report added.

Meanwhile, newspapers reported Sunday that four persons died and 450 others were injured in firefighter explosions, gunfire and a grenade blast Saturday.

Two trains got their signals crossed and collided outside Manila, injuring 47 passengers, and five small fires broke out in the capital. Police said the biggest of the new year's blasts occurred at Manila's Rizal Park near Manila Bay in the first hour of the year. Saturday when an unidentified man exploded a hand grenade in the middle of a crowd watching a tribal dance. The blast caused no deaths but 42 persons were wounded, hospital reports.

No arrests have been made and police could not say if the grenade thrower was a terrorist or a madman. Five previous explosions in the provinces during the week — two of them blamed by the military on terrorists — caused 19 deaths and injured 165 persons.

Despite a military ban on firecrackers, Filipinos greeted 1983 with a riot of fireworks, explosions and some gunfire. The Manila newspaper *Tempo* said about 400 persons were wounded by firecrackers in the city and suburbs. At least four persons were reported killed in Manila, two of them stabbing victims. A third man was shot dead during a holdup and a fourth was killed in a home-made bomb blast.

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## Thatcher drops Falklands visit

LONDON, Jan. 2 (AP)—British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has dropped plans to visit the Falkland Islands after being persuaded that the trip would be both dangerous and diplomatically inopportune. *The Observer* said here Sunday.

The trip had not been officially announced, but since autumn, Whitehall sources were saying Mrs. Thatcher wanted to go to the islands for the 150th anniversary of the royal navy's expulsion of Argentinians from the archipelago. Sunday is the actual date of the 1833 action, but celebrations are scheduled for the end of February.

The paper said that "the real cause of the cancellation of Mrs. Thatcher's visit is a wish not to be seen to be flaunting colonialism in the aftermath of the diplomatic defeat suffered by Britain on the Falklands vote in the U.N. General Assembly last November."

## Zhao begins Zaire tour

KINSHASA, Jan. 2 (AP)—Chinese Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang arrived here Sunday for a two-day visit to Zaire on the sixth leg of his African tour.

Zhao, who arrived here from Gabon following visits to Egypt, Algeria, Morocco, and Guinea, was met at the airport by first State Commissioner (Prime Minister) Kengo Wa Dondo.

In a brief statement to the press here, Zhao said his African tour was aimed at "promoting understanding and friendship and boosting solidarity and cooperation" between China and the peoples of Africa. Ties between China and Zaire, which he described as "two friendly nations," had been "considerably" strengthened since 1972, he said.

## Vietnamese shells kill 4 Thai civilians

BANGKOK, Jan. 2 (AP)—Four Thai civilians were killed and seven others wounded when Vietnamese heavy artillery shells from Cambodia hit a Thai border village Friday, Thai provincial authorities said Sunday.

Governor Sanoe Mullasart said "several" rounds of artillery shells landed in the village of Darn Pattana, in the Karbihoeng district of Surin province, about 250 miles northeast of Bangkok.

	Min		Max			Min		Max			
	C	F	C	F		C	F	C	F		
Amsterdam	3	37	8	46	clear	Los Angeles	3	42	19	66	clear
Athens	0	32	10	50	clear	Madrid	3	27	8	46	cloudy
Bahrain	16	61	22	72	clear	Manila	22	72	33	91	cloudy
Bangkok	21	70	32	90	cloudy	Miami	23	74	27	80	cloudy
Barbados	22	72	26	79	rain	Montevideo	21	70	32	89	clear
Beirut	4	40	10	50	cloudy	Monreal	-13	9	7	28	fair
Belgrade	0	32	4	39	cloudy	Moscow	-12	8	-14	7	cloudy
Berlin	0	32	5	41	cloudy	Nassau	21	70	28	82	fair
Brussels	-2	28	5	41	foggy	New Delhi	7	44	17	63	clear
Buenos Aires	21	70	34	94	clear	New York	1	35	9	48	cloudy
Cairo	6	43	15	59	cloudy	Nicosia	3	38	10	50	cloudy
Chicago	-3	26	3	36	cloudy	Oso	5	41	2	36	clear
Copenhagen	4	39	4	39	rain	Paris	-1	30	7	45	cloudy
Dublin	4	39	8	46	cloudy	Peking	3	27	5	41	clear
Frankfurt	-3	27	-1	30	cloudy	Perth	-19	66	32	90	cloudy
Geneva	-6	21	4	39	clear	Rio De Janeiro	21	70	31	88	cloudy
Havana	21	70	30	86	cloudy	Rome	1	30	10	50	cloudy
Hong Kong	17	63	21	70	clear	San Francisco	4	40	8	46	cloudy
Honolulu	19	66	27	80	clear	Santiago	15	59	30	86	clear
Jakarta	24	75	31	88	rain	Seoul	-3	27	4	39	clear
Kuala Lumpur	24	75	32	90	rain	Singapore	24	75	30	86	cloudy
Lima	20	68	28	82	clear	Stockholm	-2	36	4	39	cloudy
Lisbon	2	36	12	54	clear	Sydney	21	70	25	77	rain
London	5	41	8	46	clear	Taipei	16	61	21	70	cloudy

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